HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 147 BOMBAY THURSDAY JUNE 23 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
25 June	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,0 8
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,601
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,655
3 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20 820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	KANPURA ..		16 585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,688
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWAL-PINDI ..		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDAx		16,30
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,560
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10, 02
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,963
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,560
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,0 8
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		6,,19
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,938
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568

@To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application but a supplement is payable for Single Berth Cabins during June. The fares will be as follows :—

To London and Back by Sea £109
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA ..	8,427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DUMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8 427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8'303

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
30th Aug.	NYANZA .. MALWA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA .. MACEDONIA ..	Do.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
24th June	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
29th ,,	BANURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
6th July	KARAFARA ..	East & S. Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Muroran Maru ..	637	20 June	30 June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	29 ,,	13 July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	19 July	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
xCelebes Maru	12th June.	27th June.
Borneo Maru	26th ,,	5th July.
Indus Maru	13th July	25th ,,
Shunko Maru	25th ,,	6th Aug.

x Calls at Colombo.

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No 22150. Telegrams :
"SHOSEN."

Box No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hummum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SANJIVANI" PILLS.

prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price : Rs. 12-0 Net

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 6 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

	Daily Edition, Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12 8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department :—

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even **Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids** etc., cured **Without Knife** by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Uleer, Kandi.
Agents.—BLISS & CO., Bombay
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

KATNI
FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and prices sent on application.

KATNI
SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDSUTRIAL CO. LTD.,
Agents :—**C. MACDONALD & CO.**, Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1923	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP
OF Rs. 3,000 PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co, Managing Agents.
Head Office : 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIO . INVITED

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 2 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poo Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. **R. M. DIVADKAR & Co.**, Chief Agents, Fazul Building D'Lima Street, Byculla, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—At ONCE—A duly qualified LADY DOCTOR for the Women's Hospital, Bharatpur, Rajputana. Salary offered Rs. 125-25-200 with free partly furnished quarters. Private practice allowed. Apply stating qualifications, nationality and age with copies of testimonials to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, BHARATPUR.
A 28715

WANTED—MANAGERS, ASSISTANT MANAGERS and ACCOUNTANTS for a Bank and its Branches to be opened very shortly. Cash security Rs. 3,000/-, 2,000/-, 1,000. Pay Rs. 150/-, 100/-, 75/- Selected candidates will have to join at once. Please apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1991 Adct. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R306

WANTED—a B. E. strong in Mathematics and Surveying, as PERSONAL ASSISTANT. Salary 150-10-200. Ordinary Urdu knowing preferred. Apply to the MANAGER, Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, with true copies of certificates.
A R299

APPLICATIONS for admissions into the OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER classes of the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW. (managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, Registered under Act XXI of 1860) should reach the Principal on or before the 1st of July, 1927. Selected candidates will be informed of the date on which they should join the school. Applications without admission fee will not be considered. Apply for Prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
A 28639

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

MARWARI GENTLEMAN, who desires to teach his sons Hindi-English and Book-keeping in short time, write to RAMSWAROOP, 325, Kalkadevi, Bombay.
A R311

WANTED—A GUJARATI GRADUATE with journalistic experience, knowing Sanskrit. Pay according to qualifications. Swetamber Murtipujak Jain preferred. Apply to M. B. JHAVARY, C/o. Jhavery and Co., Solicitors, Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R308

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Just the thing for the hot weather. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills and will stand up to any amount of hard wear.

Shirts from Rs. 2|14|- each or 3 for Rs. 8|8|-

Shorts from Rs. 3|6|- each or 3 for Rs. 10|-|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

Kakomi Twills are in great demand throughout India and have yet to be equalled for quality, appearance and wear. Ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas &c.,

From Rs. -|8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. -|11|6 per yard Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

These Swabs will be found just the thing for every cleaning purpose. They wash well and are strong and durable.

One dozen for Rs. 2|3|-

Five dozen for Rs. 10|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

DUSTERS 26 "x 22".

Stout and strong, Red or Blue bordered Doosoti Dusters, wonderful value. One dozen delivered to your address for Rs. 3|4|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TURKISH TOWELS.

After years of rough treatment Kakomi Turkish Towels still retain that soft downy texture and even the Dhobi cannot wear them out. Have you tried them?

Prices from Rs. 14|8|- to Rs. 40|- per doz.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

PYJAMAS.

You will find Kakomi Longcloth and Twill Pyjamas really excellent, they wash and wear well.

Prices Rs. 4|12|- per suit, Rs. 14|- for 3 suits.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Kakomi Twills, Drills, Longcloth, Calicoes, Doosoti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towels, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries etc. The finest in India. Write for free illustrated Catalogue.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

How artistic! What a delightful colour Scheme!! Every one admires the additional decorative effect of Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosotis. There are 38 artistic shades to choose from. Write today for samples.

Prices from Rs. -|9|3 to Rs. -|13|- per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

TABLE CLOTHS.

A snowy white table cloth! how inviting it looks. It is Kakomi of course, washed dozens of times but still looks new.

Prices from Rs. 1|3|- to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

BED SHEETS.

DHOBIES soon ruin ordinary Bed Sheets, but Kakomi Bed Sheets are not at all ordinary. See how they wash and wear—there is nothing to equal them!

Prices from Rs. -|12|6 to Rs. 1|4|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

EDUCATIONAL.

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL, Etawah. (U. P.)—RE-OPENS after summer vacation on July 16th, 1927. Applications for admission and prospectus should be please apply to the PRINCIPAL immediately.
M 28630

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

MEDICAL.

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CLEARANCE SALE—FOOTWEAR & LEATHER GOODS SAMPLES.—Gents' Best quality Tie and pump shoes. Sale prices Rs. 3/- to Rs. 5/- Many other interesting low priced lines. Write for clearance list. THE CHROME LEATHER CO., CHROMEPET P. O. S. INDIA.
T 28690D

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No. 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS, BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY COURSE.

ENROLMENTS for the above course are being made daily at this College. For particulars and registration of names please apply to the PRINCIPAL immediately.
28729

PUBLIC NOTICES.

JAMSHEDPUR TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from students desirous of studying metallurgy at the Jamshedpur Technical Institute.

Not more than 24 admissions are made each year and of these provided candidates with the required qualifications are forthcoming, 10 must be natives of or domiciled in Bihar and Orissa, 5 from Bengal of whom 2 must be non-Hindus and 3 Hindus, 3 from Punjab, 3 from Madras and 2 selected from candidates put forward by the Trustees of the Sir Ratan Tata Trust.

A combined theoretical and practical three years' course is given at the Institute and the works in the metallurgy of iron and steel. During the training each student will be allowed a monthly stipend of Rs. 60. On completion of the course successful students may be required to enter into an agreement to serve the Tata Iron and Steel Company for five years, in which case they will be given a position in the works on a salary of not less than Rs. 7 per day.

The minimum qualification required is the Intermediate Science or Engineering of a recognised University or the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination, and the subjects passed must include Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. Students who have passed the Final Examination of the Mechanical, Electrical or the Mining Classes of the Bengal Engineering College are also eligible for admission. Candidates must be under 22 years of age on November 1st. 1927, be of sound physique, and have perfect eyesight. Those selected will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications will be received by the Director of the Technical Institute at Jamshedpur up to the 21st July, 1927. Candidates should state their age, academic qualifications with subjects passed and division, the province from which they come, weight, in lbs., height, abdomen and chest measurements. Preference will be given to those who possess the following average figures and have passed the I.Sc. at the age of 18 in the 1st or 2nd division. Any applicant making a false statement will be disqualified.

Weight—135 lbs.
Height—5 feet, 6 inches.
Chest expanded—35 inches.
Chest expansion—2 inches at least.
Abdomen—27 inches.

Originals of certificates must not be sent and are not required unless requested.

Application forms and other papers will be despatched only to candidates who appear to have some prospects of admission.

28725

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 212 of 1927.

Messrs. NARSEY TOKERSEY & Co., a firm .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Messrs. SORABJI NUSSARWANJI & Co., a firm ...Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 20th day of May, 1927, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiffs all the right, title and interest of Santosh Gajanan Gidh a partner in the abovenamed defendant firm in the following property

SCHEDULE.

Immoveable property, situate at Pickett Road Municipal C. Ward No. 923-924 and Street Nos. 27-29 and Cadastral No. 32, of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded, on the North by the Public Road known as Pickett Road, on the South by the Small Causes Court, on the East by the Police Station formerly known as E. M. School and on the West by the house of Bhandari.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 18th day of July, 1927, lodge in my office, a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1927.

(Sd.) ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA,
Ag. Asstt. Commissioner.

MOHILE AND PAREKH,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
28726

AMUSEMENTS.

7 Reels
A First National Picture
WITH
LLOYD HUGHES and DOLORIS DEL RIO
A Drama of Three Men
Pals First, Last and Always
FELIX MISSES THE CUE
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Time:— 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAH, MAHARAJAH AND THOSE REQUIRING ARTISTIC VALUABLE FURNITURE, CRYSTAL GLASS, FULL SIZE BILLIARD TABLE COMPLETE, COTTAGE PIANO, CHANDELIERS, TERRACOTA AND PORCELAIN FIGURES AND BUSTS WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS, RICH CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, RICH OIL PAINTINGS, ETC. ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) and SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & COY. are instructed to sell by public auction at "Adenwalla's Bungalow," Cumballa Hill, opposite Messrs. Kemp & Coy. and next to "Banoo Mansion," very valuable furniture, consisting of rich tapestry lined settee sofas and chairs, large and small drawing room cabinets by Wimbridge and Benjamin, one cottage piano by Schenider, one full size billiard table complete, rich tapestry lined swing, rich oil paintings in gold gilt frames, large dining table for 24 persons with leather lined chairs by Wimbridge, side-boards, single wooden bedsteads with box mattresses, plain and glass door almyrahs and cup-boards, dressing chest of drawers, gas and coal stoves, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT AND CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BALES DYED DORIA.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1927, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction under instructions from Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd., at their shop at Vithal Wadi and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Peress Bros.

51 bales each 60 pieces Dyed Doria 28" by 24 yds. by 4 1|2 lbs. No. 1351 of the Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works Ltd.

Terms: Deposit 25 per cent. Delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE WEATHER

DUST AND THUNDER-STORMS

SIMLA, June 22.

The Bay monsoon is fairly active over North-east India, but the Arabian sea monsoon remains in weak. Numerous dust and thunderstorms have occurred in North-west India, where the conditions are still unsettled.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Kumaon, Punjab Hills, Central Provinces East Malabar and local in Punjab, East and North Central Provinces, West Konkan, Hyderabad, North Coorg, Madras South-east and Madras Coast north. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Punjab South-west, North-West Frntier Provinces, Rajputana East, Gujarat and Hyderabad south.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and a half inches; Toungoo a half; Silchar one and a half; Shillong one; Cherrapunji ten; Chittagong two; Burdwan one; Berhampore one and a half; Bogra one; Jalpaiguri and Balasore one and a half; Purnea one; Ambala a half; Rawalpindi, and Khushab a quarter; Simla, Muree, Cherat a half; Surat one; Chanda and Jagdalpur a half; Bombay one; Nizamabad one and a half; Cochin one; Madura four; Trichinopoly one and a half; Cuddalore two and Cocanada one and a half.

Forecast:—An increase in Burma and decrease in the extreme north.—A.P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 22.

The following is the total amount of rainfall in Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m.

Colaba Point	1.02
Fort	0.93
J. J. Hospital	0.30
TOTAL SINCE 1ST JUNE TO DATE.	
Colaba Point	26.80
Fort	27.65
J. J. Hospital	23.28

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 22nd June 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.857 inches. .171 above normal.

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.793 inches .176 above normal.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .009 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temprature during 24 hours 86.0 0.6 below normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.4 degrees 0.5 below normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 87 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 146 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 8.

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.02 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 26.80 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 26 87 inches.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

(For the 22nd. June 1927.)

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Wednesday, the 22nd June 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.25 in. of rain and Ambala 0.38 in. Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in defect at Delhi. Maximum temperature was locally above normal; the minimum was lower than usual in the submontane districts. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 112 deg. at Multan

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.10 inches of rain. Skies are moderately clouded over the central parts of the province and clear elsewhere. Moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was nearly normal except at Jhansi, where the minimum alone was lower than usual. The thermometer rose yesterday to 104 deg. at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.16 inches of rain. Skies are clear over the north of the division and lightly to moderately clouded over the south. Humidity is in defect at Jaipur. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 113 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval has had 0.12 inches of rain and Surat 1.03 inches. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is locally drier than usual in Kathiawar. Temperature was nearly normal throughout the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.12 inches of rain, Saugor 0.10 inches, Chanda 0.38 inches and Raipur 0.12 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is locally more humid than usual in the east Central Provinces. Maximum temperature was generally above normal; the minimum was almost as usual in the whole of the province.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 1.02 inches of rain and Marmagao 0.37 inches. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature did not differ much from the normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 86.0 deg. and a minimum value of 78.4 deg. both being 1 deg. below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 1.65 inches of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in the south of the division. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in east Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan; the minimum was nearly normal everywhere.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and the east Central Provinces, and local in the north and east Punjab, Gujarat, the Konkan, north Hyderabad, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the United Provinces, Rajputana, Kathiawar and the west Central Provinces. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.13 inches at Mangalore; 1.11 inches at Cochin, 0.36 inches at Trivandrum, 0.38 inches at Masulipatam, 0.26 inches at Madras and 1.44 inches at Trichinopoly.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in the interior of the Peninsula.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs, on Wednesday, the 22nd of June 1927.

STATIONS.	Rainfall Total 1st. June to date	Rainfall Normal 1st June to date	Rainfall Departure 1st June date
Quetta	0	0.07	—0.07
Multan	0.21	0.37	—0.16
Rawalpindi	0.35	1.11	—0.76
Lahore	0.50	0.93	—0.43
Hissar	0.17	1.01	—0.84
Ambala	0.65	1.20	—0.55
Delhi	0.10	1.45	—1.35
Agra	0.68	1.04	—0.36
Mainpuri	1.24	0.65	+0.59
Jhansi	1.91	1.71	+0.20
Cawnpore	1.47	1.70	—0.23
Allahabad	0.91	2.04	—1.13
Jacobabad	0	0.10	—0.10
Karachi	0	0.35	—0.35
Bikaner	0.70	0.88	—0.18
Ajmer	0.75	1.27	—0.52
Jaipur	0	1.22	—1.22
Kotah	0.16	1.80	—1.64
Mount Abu	2.00	1.99	+0.01
Bhuj	2.41	0.99	+1.42
Dwarka	0.14	0.89	—0.75
Veraval	4.10	4.03	+3.07
Rajkot	5.66	2.63	+3.03
Bhavnagar Para	3.74	3.37	+0.37
Surat	8.63	5.00	+3.63
Ahmedabad	2.40	3.08	—0.68
Deesa	1.88	0.96	+0.92
Neemuch	0.28	2.3	—2.04
Indore	3.53	4.00	—0.47
Jubbulpore	3.74	3.93	—0.19
Saugor	1.83	3.11	—1.28
Hoshangabad	2.95	3.78	—0.83
Khandwa	2.86	3.58	—0 72
Akola	6.00	3.68	+2.32
Amraoti	8.66	4.40	+4.26
Nagpur	8.74	6.00	+2.74
Chanda	11.00	5.18	+5.82
Raipur	8.11	5.64	+2.47
Bombay	26.80	12.76	+14.04
Ratnagiri	18.12	22.23	—4.11
Marmagoa	10.73	23.65	—12.92
Karwar	17.17	28.61	—11.44
Malegaon	6 40	3.40	+3.00
Ahmednagar	5.38	4.21	+1.17
Poona	6.02	3.76	+2.26
Sholapur	3 38	3.69	—0.31
Bijapur	1.88	2.93	—1 05
Belgaum	6.37	5.99	+0.38
Aurangabad	7.07	4.68	+2.99
Nizamabad (Indur.)		3 94	
Hyderabad	3 78	3.42	+0.36
Mangalore	30.67	29.05	+1.62
Calicut	29.2	27 17	+2.09
Cochin	22.39	21.92	+0.47
Trivandrum	13.21	10.70	+2.51
Colombo	8.74	6.98	+1.76
Masulipatam	3.09	3.48	—0.39
Bellary	1.81	1.46	+0.35
Cuddapah	3.08	2.13	+0.95
Madras	0.52	1.46	—0.94
Bangalore	1.99	2.42	—0.43
Coimbatore	1.47	1.34	+0.13
Trichinopoly	2.90	0.99	+1.91
Negapatam	0.54	0.89	—0.35

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 22.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from their agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at rub in par, per Acre	Cost at rub in bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1926	Dividend per cent. 1927
Bukit Darah Rubber	2-3	10	683	850		18	
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	17-8	10	730	315		20	
Ceylon Planters	42-8	10	310	714	93+	40	10
Ceylon Rubber	12-8	10	314	1.00		100	
Clunes Estates	36	10	455	1048		10	
Cochin Rubber	47-8	15	370	1094		35	
Eila Tea	350	100	474	1072		5	
Estates Co. of Uva	35	10	565	325	2512	33	
Fairlawn Estate	33 8	15	1094		185	20	
Frocester Estates	85	10	281	97		100	
Hatbawe Rubber	16-8	10	930	861		5	
Honiton Rubber	11	10	1344	397			
Horawala Rubber	52-1-2XR	10	390	768		120	
IndoMalay Estates	24	10	612	735		40	
Jambulande T. & Rub	15-8	10	730	526		20	
Jebong Rubber	22-8	10	738	1626		30	
Kalutara Company	53	10	412	1212		100	
Kalutara Rubber	25	10	825	547		34	
Kelani Valley Rubber	35	10	494	333		40	
Langat River	33	10	441	1112	925+	73	
Lanka Rubber	85	10	220	531		135	
Lansdowne Rubber	210	50	550	817		75	
Maha Uva Estates	51	10	405		822	45	
Matale Valley Rubber	34XD	10	670	587		15	
Meall Mor Estates	28	15	725	413	543	22	1/2
Mitishena Rubber	56	10	388	912		95	10
Naranjoda Rubber	35	10	479	365		15	
Neuchatel Estates	50	15	720	2423	695	40	
North-Western Rub.	20-8	10	413	778	414	35	
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	26-8	10	690	822	411	6	
Rubber Growers'	42-8	10	426	634		85	10
Saffragam T. & Rub.	210XD	50	383	3207	379	20	
Talgaswella Tea	62-8	10	232	960	•195	9	
Torrington Tea	20	10	1240		601	17	
Udabage Tea	85	20	439	1330	150	65	
Udapolla Rubber	27-8	10	1116	730		32	1/2
Ullswater Rubber	20	10	445	375		30	
Vogan Tea	54	10	395	1185	956	65	

Interims Interims for 1926 + Cocoanuts

Remarks:—Market—Steady;.

Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 0.87 cents.

Metals Valleys 5 per cent. and Saffra-gams, 10 per cent. 2nd Inter for 1926, and Horawalas X R 1 New share for every 2 hold.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay June 22

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have receivd the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	£ 103.0.0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 4. 9.6
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100	£100	£85.10.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	£ 0. 8. 9
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£ 109.0. 0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	£ 0. 9. 3
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	£ 0.14.3
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 5.17.6
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£109.10.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	£99.15.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)	£100	£100	£97.1 .0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1	£1	£0.19.0
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	£19.17.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	£0.3.6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	£6. 5.0
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	£18. 0.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	$125	$125	£116. 0.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£69.5.0
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£100	£100	£91.0.0
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£59.5.0
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	£101.0.0+
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)	£100	£100	£101.10.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	£2.6.3
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	£3. 2.6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	$10m	$10m	£0.15.9
National Bank of India Ltd	£25	£12/10	£19.15.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10	£10	£4.12.6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	£9. 7.6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.	£100	£100	£81. 5.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£4.16.3
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£100	£100	£195. 0.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	£87.5.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	£101.0.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934/43)	£100	£100	£95.0.0
War Loan 5% (1929 47)	£100	£100	£101.0.0

Remarks:—Market—steady but quiet. India 5-1/2 per cent. X D £2-15-0.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.

TO BE WOUND UP VOLUNTARILY

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., held on Wednesday noon at the registered office of the Company, Princess Street, the following special resolution was unanimously confirmed.

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Goolamhusein B. Somjee and Idanmal S. Makhijani be and are hereby appointed liquidators for the purpose of such winding up with all powers as an official Liquidator under Sec. 179 of the Indian Companies Act of 1913"

LONDON METALS.

London, June 21.

Copper, English Best Selected	£58.1/8
Copper, Braziers	£69.3/4
Yellow Metal	£61-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£24-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£14.1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£293

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 21.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—	
July/Sept. per cwt.	15/3
Oct/Sept. per cwt	15/4.1/2
Jan/Mar.	15/6
C. & F. Bombay.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	15/4.3/4
C. & F. Karachi.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	15/5.1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 21.

T T Berlin on London	20.48-7/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12
T T Brussels on London	34.96
T T Madrid on London	28.87
T T Milan on London	86.82
T T Berne on London	25.24
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	163 33

LINSEED.

London, June 21.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers June/July £18/8/9
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £18.16/0
Linseed, La Plate C.I.F. ton.—
Shipment Hull Paid July/Aug. £16/1/6
Linseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Offered June/July £19/5/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 21.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London. cwt.—
Delivery Sellers June/August 32/9
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Paid & Value Sept/Dec. 33/4-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London. June 21.

Smoked Sheet, Ribbed, lb. Spot	Standard,	1/5-1/8 Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Ribbed, lb. Spot	Standard,	1/5-1/4 Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot		1/5-1/8 Buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot		1/5.1/4 Sellers.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 21.

July	16.59	—.19
October	16.96	—.18
December	17.18	—.20
January	17.25	—.20
March	17.42	—.21
Middling Spot	16.85	—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 21.

July	16.59	—.17
October	16.93	—.14
Middling Spot	16.49	—.17

NEW YORK.

New York, June 21.

New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	16.77
October	17.13
January	17.42
New York. Noon Call.	
July	16.78
October	17.14
January	17.44
New Orleans 9 a.m.	
July	16.77
October	17.10

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, June 21.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Export to the Continent	9,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 21.

June	8.90	+.12
July	8.95	+.12
August	8.98	+.12
September	9.07	+.13
October	9.12	+.12
November	9.13	+.12
December	9.16	+.12
January	9.18	+.11
February	9.19	+.11
March	9.24	+.11
April	9.25	+.11
May	9.27	+.10
June	9.27	+.10
Middling Spot	9.20	+.07

SALES.

Liverpool, June 21.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 21.

Scinde, Good	7.35	+.05
Scinde, Fully Good	7.55	+.05
Scinde, Fine	7.75	+.05
Bengal, Good	7.35	+.05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.55	+.05
Bengal, Fine	7.75	+.05
Oomra, Good	7.75	+.05
Oomar, Fully Good	8.00	+.05
Oomra, Fine	8.25	+.05
Oomra, Good	7.75	+.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.05	+.05
Broach, Fine	8.35	+.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

June	16.48	+.02
July	16.48	+.02
August	16.52	+.02
September	16.58	+.02
October	16.77	+.02
November	16.65	+.03
December	16.65	+.04
January	16.65	+.04
February	16.65	+.04
March	16.65	+.04
April	16.65	+.04
May	16.65	+.05
June	16.65	+.04
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.90	—

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 21.

Barletta, Russo, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Sellers June/July 53/9
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Sellers June/July 54/3
Wheat, Australian.—
Shipment Sellers June/July 55/9
Wheat, Croice White, Karachi.—
Shipment Sellers June 55/6

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 21.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Quoted June/July £8/12/6
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Offered June/July £17/0/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Quoted June/July £20/5/9

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 21.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£19-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£116-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£42-5/8
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£85-7/8
Conversion Loan	£75-7/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent	£101
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	59-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£69-1/4
Consols	£54
War Loan 5 per cent	£100-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£92 7/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 21.

Interest Day to Day Loans	3-3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan	3-1/2 p. c
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/8 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-13/32 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5 p. c.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, June 22.

S.S. Gurna, Capt. Livingston from Hamburg.

S.S. Barenfels, Capt. Killin, from Hamburg.

S.S. Mandala, Capt. Swensen from London.

DEPARTURE.

Bombay, June 23.

S.S. Risaldar, Capt. Mathews for Calcutta.

LOADING.

Bombay, June 22.

Steamer Mandala for London.

Steamer Razmak for Aden.

Steamer Bankura for Busrah.

S.S. Gurna: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Gurna, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Barenfels: The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Barenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Mandala: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mandala arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S.S. Risaldar: The T. M. Company's steamer Risaldar, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 22.

S.S. Hatkhola, Agents: M. M. and Co., Goods from London:—

30 cases fruit salt; 65 cases boot polish; 12 cases chemicals; 178 cases medicines; 7 cases and 15 casks ink in bottles; 31 cases gripewater; 5 cases crown corks; 7 cases glass paper; 35 cases essences; 42 double cases liquid asphalt; 12 cases essential oil; 50 drums turpentine substitute; 15 cases sauce; 12 cases codliver oil; 18 cases and 2757 kegs paint; 60 cases 100 double cases, 127 cases and 1 keg varnish; 20 cases plater of paris; 252 cases colour; beer; 100 cases ginger ale; 177 cases wines; 240 cases gin, 50 cases champagne; 409 cases brandy; 9 cases and 16 packages Scott's emulsion; 5 double cases, 50 double cases and 18 barrels lubricating oil; 10 barrels grease; 25 casks tallow; 10 cases gramophones; 5 double cases wood oil; 950 bags sulphate of ammonia; 5 cases sulphuric acid, 4 cases perfumery; 5 cases art silk yarn; 4 cases art silk goods; 75 cases lime juice; 21 cases perfumed spirit; 10 cases roller composition; 65 cases, 2 barrels and 2 casks printing ink; 20 cases vinegar; 20 bags lead wool; 200 nos. stoneware gars; 100 bundles and 1 case copper sheets; 56 cases preserves; 36 cases confectionery; 361 cases provisions; 2 casks gum in bottles; 22 cases mineral water; 45 kegs and 1 case boric acid; 12 cases ivory; 2 cases and 14 bales cotton goods; 23 cases and 5 casks soap; 9 bales carboards; 15 bales and 9 cases paper; 40 cases envelopes; 160 bags spent cloves; 12 cases berlin wool; 9 cases cotton lace.

Goods from Antwerp: 120 cases window glass; 16 cases paper; 7 cases cotton tissues; 10 cases and 2 bales wool piecegoods.

Goods from Aden: 135 bags chola; 5 bags gum myrha; 7 bags gum arabic; 5 bundles skins; 4 bundles cow-hides; 5 bundles hides; 140 bundles sajikhar.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 22.

S.S. Rajputana for London: 150 tons wheat fine pollards, The Bombay Co.; 6 bales woollen carpets, Allen Bros. and Co.; 24 bales cow hides tanned, 12 bales cow calf hides tanned, A. L. Tharia.

For Marseilles: 630 cwts. mustard seed, Tamboli and Co.

S.S. Ehrenfels for Antwerp: 110 bales cotton raw, The Patel Cotton Co.; 330 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg: 112 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 39 cwt. nigerseed, Malik Thadani and Co.; 4 pots palma-rosa oil, Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam: 40 bales clean cottonfly, M. Narottamdas and Co.

For Gothenburg: 9 cases cardamoms, N. C. Bhesania and Co.

S.S. Weldenfels for Hamburg: 110 bales cotton raw, Union Cotton Co.; 25 cwt. henna powder, The Eastern Express Co.; 27 bales cottonfly, J. Meyer and Co.; 1905 cwts. groundnut oil cake, S. Juharmal; 997 cwts. groundnut oil cake, S. Purshottam.

For Ghent: 110 bales cotton raw, Chachaty and Thackersey.

S.S. Selvio Pellico for Piraens: 43 cwts. gum olibanum, E. Veerji and Co.

For Malta: 1 bale cotton carpets, D. Chellaram.

S.S. Crown City for Philadelphia: 225 casks salted goat skins, Briskey Co.

For New York: 108 cwts. gum kadaya, S. Chapsey and Co.; 6 bales woollen rugs, The Eastern Express Co.

S.S. Murora Maru for Kobe: 2000 bales cotton raw, Ozu Burin and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S.S. Celebes Maru for Kobe: 500 bales cotton raw, Ozu Burin and Co.; 800 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha: 200 bales cotton raw, Toyo Menka Kaisha: 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Moji: 100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS: N. Y.:—Crop progressing favourably. Declined on long liquidation. Futures 18 to 20 points lower.

LOCAL:—Small business. Friendly feeling. Better Liverpool—Closed steady.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following telegraphic advices:—

"New York. July Highest 16.96 (10-06 a.m.) lowest 16.59 (at the close)."

Range:—27 Points.

"New York market declined on long liquidation."

Liverpool 9.10 a.m.—"General rains Central belt, Arkansas, Oklahoma and East Texas."

Liverpool 1 p.m.—Market steady on further heavy rains in Arkansas and in Eastern Texas. Light rains in Eastern belt.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Further rains reported Central belt. Advance met by considerable long liquidation. Expect continuation irregular markets near future."

Bombay, June 22.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s reports:—

The New York Market has reacted somewhat owing to July liquidation.

Our opinion is unchanged and we advise purchases.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Narden and Co. cable under date 21st. inst. as under:—

"Market declined on July liquidation and increased offerings."

Messrs. Bruel & Co's report states:—The feeling that prices are temporarily high enough seems to be gaining more ground, and it seems pretty clear that fresh stimulus will be required if prices are to be carried higher at present. All the same we are of the opinion that the bear side of the market is best avoided and we think our friends will do better by buying in easy markets.

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 2 points higher and improved 6 points to 16.86 for July Option. At this level there was no buying and prices kept on gradually decline till the close under long liquidation encouraged by favourable progress of the growing crop. Futures closed at a decline of 18 to 20 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 20 points to 16.85c.

The New Orleans market closed easy at a decline of 17 to 14 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 17 points to 16.19c.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened at a rise of 12 points on parity with overnight New York closing quotations and ruled steady throughout the day on reports of further rains. The close was steady at a rise of 12 to 10 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 7 points to 9.23d. per lb. with sales of ready cotton of 10,000 Bales.

There is no change in the crop prospects which continue favourable. Further rains are reported in Central belt, Arkansas and Oklahoma. The market presents a tired appearance with little fresh buying. In view of the first Bureau report due early next month no fresh risks are being taken by the operators. We believe a good deal of squaring up of open business will be done before the report. We see nothing in the general situation to chance our bearish opinion and believe sales on strong markets will prove profitable in the near future.

LOCAL MARKET.

June, 22nd 1927.

Following a decline of 18 to 20 points in New York futures, the local Market opened at Rs. 334/- for Broach uly August delivery. There was only small business and small fluctations in prices indicated friendly feeling between buyers and sellers. The close at 4 p.m. at Marwari Bazar Session was as under:—

Broach J. A.	334	334/8	334	334/4
Broach A. M.	340/8	340/8	340	340/4
Oomra July	324	325	324	324/4
Oomra D/J	322	323	322	322/8
Bengal D/J.	290/8	290/8	290/8	290/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 8 points lower. Later on it was reported 5 points lower. The local market opened steady at Rs. 335/ and improved to 336/8 on moderate buying by Japanese firms and commission houses. Jobbers sold at the advance and the market closed rather steady as under:

Broach J. A.	335	336/8	335	335/12
Broach A. M.	342	343	342	342/8
Oomra July	325	326/4	325	326/4
Oomra D/J.	324	325/4	324	325/4
Bengal D/J.	292	293	292	292/8

SAMPLIN MARKET.

Sampin Market closed easy this morning as under:

	Yen.	
June	221.90	1-90
Sept.	227-40	2-90
December	227-50	2-80

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, June 22.

Bengal Dec/Jan.				292
Broach Apl/May				341
Broach July-Aug				335
Oomra Dec/Jan				323
Oomra July				325
Southern May/June				338
Bengal	318	312	305	297
S./P.	314	308	301	293
Rajputana	318	312	305	297
Broach	345	341	335	
S./D.	354	349	344	
P./A.	357	350	343	336
K./V.	345	342	337	
Dholera	341	338	333	
Kalajn	344	341	336	
Surat	406	403	400	
Navsari	416	413	410	
Oomra No 3	333	319	323	
C. P. No. 1	345	341	335	
C. P. No. 2	339	335	329	
Khandesh	329	325	319	
Muthia	326	322	316	
Comptah		368	364	360

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 22

	Mill	Terms	New
Bengal Superfine	M. G.		300/2
" Fine	"		298/300
" F.G.	"		293/95
Sindh-Punjab Fine	"		297/98
" F.G	"		292/95
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M. G.		338/40
Nagpur	"		338/40
Yeotmal	"		333/35
Arvi	"		333/35
Amraoti	"		328/30
Khamgaon-Akola	328/30	Nov.+21	Dec.+12
Mulkapur	"	"	323/25
Khandesh	322/23	Nov.+13	Dec'+3
Muthia Fine	"		31*/20
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	"		332/35
Purna Average	"		323/25
Parbhani/Sailu "	"		323/25
Indore/Ujjain "	"		325/28
Burwah Sanavad	"		325/28
Broach Fine M.G.,			338/40
F.G.,,			330/32
Westerns Good MG			328/30
" HG.	"		
Cambodia Fine M G			382/85
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M G			338/40
Compta F.G.M.G.			338/40
Dhollera			
Kadi/Viramgam			

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 22

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	214	3,12,515	2,89,843
Central India	185	2,93,500	3,69,260
Barsi and Nagar	426	1,97,000	2,18,372
Hyderabad-Gaorani		68,312	73,681
Berar	590	5,63,565	472487
Central Provinces		2,27,462	2,44,521
Total Oomras..	1415	16,62 354	16,68,164
Dholera		1,78,170	2,67,962
N.W. Provinces ..		57,340	1,29,418
Rajputana ..	74	53,105	1,05,450
Sind-Punjab ..		1,15,119	288,061
Broach		2,37,171	3.11,871
Coompta & Dharwar	227	1,17,763	1,24,226
Westerns-Northerns	1054	58055	80,624
Cocoanada ..		404	2,267
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		26,990	49,199
Persian	82	4176	4,019
American.. ..		2,92,971	17,257
Egyptian and African		76,385	67,395
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		252	3,347
Total	2,052	28,80,261	31,19,260

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 16th June.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1,455	3,20,775	4,92,841
Japan & China	1008	13,59,459	16,04,282
Coast Ports ..		20,635	21,932
Up-country by Rail		1,21,052	83,476
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		19,981	21,966
Total	2,463	18,41,902	22,24,497

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 22.

1000	Japan T. & Co.	Broach	340
200	E. D. Sassoon	Karachi	308
100	G. V. Lanke	Amraoti	333
200	Volkart Bros.	Nanded	334
300	Do.	Palej	340
200	Currimbhai	Comptah	340
300	Rafli Bros.	Broach	338
200	Jetha Devji	Bengal	305
200	Do.	Broach	335 1/2
100	Don Mill	Comptah	343
100	Hindustan Mill	Shegaon	318
500	Toyomankwa	Broach	338/340
200	Do.	Sirhind	325
100	G. G. Kesha	Mundra	340
100	G. Madhavji Mill	Sawjin	348

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 22

Yesterday London Silver market closed 1/16d. lower. The tone was weak. India sold. America offered Silver after price was fixed. Market closed with sellers. at 1/16d. below the fixed rate. Buyer at 1/8d. below the quotation. To-day the market opened steady on firmer. Shanghai Exchange at 2/6 7/8. Tenders against Jaishta were quoted at Rs. 59/2 and both Ashad and Shravan were quoted at Rs. 59/5. Prices improved two to three annas on shorts covering as tenders against Jaishta were well absorbed at a discount of 4 annas than the coming Settlement. Local stocks are heavy and with a small demand for ready there are no chances for any market improvement in the quotations and it appears safe to sell on strong markets. Following are the closing quotations as issued by the Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Ready				59/6/0
Jaishta	59/2/0	59/5/0	59/2/0	59/5/0
Ashad	59/5/0	59/9/	59/5/0	59/9/0
Shravan	59/5/0	59/9/0	59/5/0	59/9/0

London Shanghai Ex 2/6 7/8.

New York Silver Cents 56/4/0.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 22

The market is steady with a slightly improved enquiry.

Bar Ready	21	9	9
Ashad	21	9	3
Shravan	21	9	6
Central Bank	21	11	0
Chartered Bank	21	11	0
National Bank	21	11	6

EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 22.

B. C. RATE--

Bank's selling T T 1|5 13|16.

Bank's selling D D 1|5 27|32.

LONDON--

Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.

Bank's selling D D 1|5 7|8.

Bank's buying 3 Mst D A 1|6 1|8.

Bank's buying T T 1|5 29|32.

Bank's buying D D 1|5 15|16.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 960.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.

Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 131 1/3.

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 12 1/4.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling Rs. 135 3/4.

SHANGHAI--

Bank's selling D D Rs. 173 1/2.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156.

NEW YORK--

Bank's selling D D Rs. 277.

CROSS RATE—

London—New York Dol. 4.85 9/16.

London— Paris Frcs. 124.02.

London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.24.

London—Brussels Frcs. 34.96.

London—Rome Liras 86.20.

London—Berlin Marks 20 48 3/4.

Tone of Exchange.—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 22.

3 Months 4 3/8 per cent.

6 Months 4 13/32 p.c.

Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money Call 4 1/4 per cent.

1 Month 4 per cent.

3 to 6 Months 3 per cent.

Tone of Money Market.—Easier.

Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent.

BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend (No. 9) of Six Annas per share free of Indian and British Income Taxes payable on the 15th August 1927, to Shareholders registered on the 15th July 1927, from which date the share registers will be closed until the 21st July 1927, both days inclusive, making, with the Dividend of Six Annas per share paid on the 15th February 1927, a total distribution of Twelve Annas per share, free of Income Tax, for the twelve months ending 30th June 1927.

Shareholders on the London Register will be paid this Dividend in sterling at the exchange of 1s. 6d. per rupee, equal to 6 3/4d. per share.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 22

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing Price-levels. Our Forward Market has aslo ruled steady to-day by evidencing a drop of about a Pence per cwt. in Java Sugar Prices.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/4 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 10/3 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment June Sh. 15/1 per cwt F B H.

Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/5 per cwt. F B H.

Jamnagar C. I. F:—

Shipment June Sh. 15/6 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 15/7 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Oct/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/10 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 16/ per cwt F B H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/8 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 21.

Demand Bills 485.25

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, June 22.

The produce Market ruled quiet but steady with a small business. Closing prices were reported as under:—

Linseed Sept	11	7	6
Wheat Sept	8	2	3
Wheats white 70/30	7	8	3
Linseed bold brown	11	1	0
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore	11	12	0
Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore	12	10	0
Rapeseed yellow Gujerat	12	10	0
Gingellyseed bold white	16	12	0
Poppyseed white	17	8	0
Castorseed	9	10	0
Cottonseed	4	9	0
Groundnuts	12	9	0
Mowraseed	7	6	0
Myrabollam Jubbulpore	22	0	0
Myrabollam Bhimdi	25	0	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

22nd June 1927.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 21st inst.

Wheat	14,855, Cwts.
Linseed	4,948 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	815 ,,
Gingellyseeds	85 ,,
Poppyseed	624 ,,
Groundnuts	1,294 ,,
Castorseed	913 ,,
Rice	8,807 ,,
Myrabollams	3,191 ,,
Cottonseed	2,985 ,,
Gram	1,498 ,,
Joowar	176 ,,
Maize	51 ,,
Barley	150 ,,
Bajree	569 ,,
Coal	1,825 Tons.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:—

Name.	Latest Prices. £	s.	d.
1. Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord. ..	1	6	0
2. 4-1|8 per cent. India Loan 1950|55 ..	91	0	0
3. African and Eastern Trade Copn. Ord. ..	1	7	6
4. Anglo Dutch Plants of Java ..	2	5	0
5. Attock Oil ..	1	2	6
6. Associated Portland Cement ..	0	18	0
7. Bengal Iron Ord. ..	0	19	9
	Rs.	a.	p.
8. Burma Corporation ..	0	14	3
	£	s.	d.
9. British American Tobacco	5	1	3
10. Courtaulds ..	6	15	0
11. Calico Printers ..	1	6	6
12. Dunlop Rubber Co. ..	1	14	0
13. Anglo Persian Oil Co. ..	4	8	9
14. English Elec. Co. Ord. ..	0	9	6
15. Fine Spinners Ord. ..	2	2	3
16. General Elec. Co. Ord. ..	1	10	3
17. Jokai Assam Tea Co. ..	4	13	9
18. Siemens Bros. ..	1	6	9
19. Central Prov. Manganese..	6	1	3
20. Hudson's Bay Co. Ord. ..	5	3	9
21. Malayalam Plantations ..	1	9	6
22. British Burma Pets. Ord.	0	9	3
23. Rubber Plants. Invest. Trust Ord. ..	1	18	3
24. Soudan Plantations ..	4	16	3
25. Vickers Ord. ..	0	9	6
26. Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin) ..	0	12	9
27. Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	4	19	9

Remarks:—Government Securities—Firm; General Securities—Steady but little doing; Oil shares—Dull and Uninteresting.

LONDON SILVER.

Liverpool, June 21.

Silver—Market Quiet.

Spot	26 9|16
Forward	26

LONDON GOLD.

Liverpool, June 21.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11

COFFEE.

New York, June 21.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality). Spot 14.13/16

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad				410
Bombay Cotton				355
Bombay Dyeing	918 12	925	918 12	925
Century ..				416 4
Central India				5 0
Colaba Land				147 8
Crescent	216 4	220	216 4	220
Edward Sassoon				147 8
Fazulbhoy	911 4	916 4	908 12	916 4
Finlays				150
Globe				45
Gokak				135
Indian Bleaching..				241 4
Indore Malwa				382 8
Kohinoor				1230
Madhowjee				126 4
Mathuradas				80
Meyer Sassoon				97 8
Mysore				126 4
New great	313 12	316 4	313 12	316 4
Pearl	530	530	528 12	530
Pabany				266 4
Phoenix				270
Simplex ..				390
Swadeshi				520
Swan Mills				160
Tata Mills				100
Govt. paper 3 /2 per cent.			77 12	6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent				108

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES RISE FURTHER.

BOMBAY, June 22.

MILL SHARES:—

Futures small rise was registered to-day in Mill shares on account of continued short covering. The general belief in gaining ground that the worst is over and the market is likely to fluctuate within a small range. Some believe recent improvement as a natural reaction, while well-informed operators hold the view that values will not go down further than those witnessed at yesterday's opening. We believe the market presents a good opportunity for scalping business. Dealings for August Settlement will commence from to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

There was better enquiry for Bombay Burma Trading shares which ruled very steady. Tata Steel shares were in good demand on rumours of better dividends and Decords improved to Rs. 205 and Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 61-4. Cement shares ruled steady. Bank shares ruled dull with very little envuiry.

SECURITIES:—

The market opened this morning steady with 3-1|2 per cent. paper being quoted at Rs. 77-11. At this level Bulls were buying freely in expectations of Bank rate coming down to-morrow and prices improved to Rs. 77-13. Some interested bulls were reported buyers in 1945-55 Bonds asthey are said to possess big stocks of the security and are trying to raise quotations in anticipation of support from Government. Present prices are artificially maintainedand selling on buldges seems preferable.

Trading Hours.—From to-morrow the Bombay Stock Exchange will remain open for trading purposes upto 3 p.m.—

SHARES.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	79	
Baroda	50	4	86	
Central Co operative ..	50	1-2	68	
Central	25	1-4	29	6
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	181	
Imperial ..	500	40	1475	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	368	12
Union .. :	5	0	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bandi	10		26	12
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	25	8
Indian Cement O.	350	..	198	12
Katni Cement O.	100	..	175	
Katni Cement D.	20	..	650	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	8	1
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	50	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	875	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	146	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	105	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Markhana	100	5 p.c.	87	
Pandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	83	
Sachora Jamnai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Lara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	108	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	700	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	203	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16	2
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	830	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	141	4
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	3-8	69	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	104	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O. ..	1,000	40	1057	12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c	992	
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	560	0
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	545	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			435	
Akbari ..	500	..	125	
Fort	475	..	150	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/6	197	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	755	
New East India	1,000	9	980	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	15	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	540	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	291	4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	658	12
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	190	Prem
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	2
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	38	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	4
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	180	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	340	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	662	8
Tata Iron Pref. Ist.	150	6 p.c.y	135	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	90	
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	205	
Tata Iron and Steel				12
Ordy.			61	4
Thacker ..	50		115	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	42	4
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1250	
Endustrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14

SECURITIES

Bombay, June 22.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/12/6

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/10.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/15.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47, Rs. 101/6.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/5.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs 108.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1923 Rs. 106/5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/11.

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 86/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112|4.

6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 103|4

Forward Rates.—Delivery 15th July Sett. 3 1/2 p.c. Paper Rs. 77-13-6 1945/55 Rs. 108/1.

Jupiter ..			5	12
New India ..	25	..	23	10
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1990	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0		5
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	410	
Apollo	50	..	7	8
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	355	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	9 6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	925	
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	307	12
Broach Fine Counts ..	50	..	75	
Century ..	100	10y	416	4
Central India O.	100	16	530	
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	87	8
Colaba Land			148	12
Mill	100	6		
Crescent ..	100	4	230	
Curimbhoy ..	250	..	250	
David	500	..		
Duria	100	..	170	
Kawn	250	55	700	
E.D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1 1	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	270	
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	147	8
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	25	8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	147	8
Fazulbhoy	100	25	916	4
Finlay	1,000	..	150	
Framjee Petit	100	..	625	
Gokak	100	5	136	4
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1900	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	241	4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	125	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	382	8
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	110	
Kilachand	25	..	3	6
Kohinoor	500	..	1230	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	6350	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	30	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	127	8
Madras United ..	250	15	545	
Mancekjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1830	
Mathradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	97	8
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2275	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	126	4
New City of Bombay	100	10	100	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	316	4
Osmansbhai (100)	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	582	8
Poenix	100	10	390	
Premier..	100	..	11	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	14	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	630	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8700	
Simplex	100	..	187	8
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	30	
Standard	500		1625	
Swadeshi	500		520	
Swan	00	..	160	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	100	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	2750	
Vishnu P.	500	35	600	
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	50y	975	

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. G. I. P. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 24.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails of June 9, due at 6 a.m.

Harwood League: Cheshires vs. Y. M. C. A. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—Colaba United vs. Customs, Oval, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 25.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Naldera" at Aden.

Harwood League: Cheshires vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The O. S. K. steamer "Borneo Maru" left Colombo on the 22nd and is due to arrive here in the morning of the 26th instant.

CURRENCY OFFICE ASSOCIATION.

The Bombay Currency Office Association will hold its fourth annual general meeting on Saturday (the 25th instant) at 3-30 p.m., at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall. Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtula will preside.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Small-pox attacks 6, deaths 2; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 75; The total mortality this day last year was 85.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, BANDRA.

The League of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, will celebrate the Feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus to-morrow (Friday). The Solemn High Mass will be celebrated at 6-30 a.m. and the Evening Service will be at 7-30 p.m. Revd. Dr. V. Gracias will preach. The Victoria Band will be in attendance in the morning and evening.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The radio programme for to-day (Thursday) is as under:—

5 to 6 p.m. English Classical and Instrumental Music:—(1) No, No, Nanette Selection (Orchestra); (2) No, No, Nanette Selection (Orchestra); (3) Prelude a l'apres midi (Orchestra); (4) d'un Favre Part I. and II. (Orchestra); (5) Valse Trieste (Violin); (6) While the Sahara Sleeps (Band); (7) Picolo Novio (Tango); (8) Traumerie Op. 15 No. 7 (Cello Solo);.

6 to 7 p.m. Musical Items various:—(1) Speech (Foxtrot); (2) Every step towards Kilharney (Weltz); (3) Fascinating Rhythm (Foxtrot); (4) Tus ojos (Tango)

7 p.m. Time Signal.

7-5 to 7-45 p.m. Musical Items various continued:—(1) Fleurs d'amore (Foxtrot); (2) Dublinole (Foxtrot); (3) I'm a little Blackbird looking for a Blue-Bird (Orchestra); (4) Turkish Petrol (Band); (5) Weber (Orchestra); (6) The Emerald Isle Selection Part I. (Violin and Piano); (7) The Emerald Isle Selection Part II. (Violin and Piano).

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. I., will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) weather permitting:—

(1) March "Seraphine" Clarke; (2) Overture "Masaniello" Auber; (3) Selection "The Street Singer" Fraser Simson; (4) Serenade "O Sole Mie" di Capua; (5) Selection "Tonights the Night" Ruzens; (9) Valse "Luna" Lincke; (7) Song "I don't care what you used to be" Dubin; (8) Selection "A Runaway Girl" Caryll; (9) Finale "Eleonore" Chantrier.

A CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

The students of the My Night English School staged a drama "Raj Sannyasa" on Sunday last, in aid of their School, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law presiding. The Damodar Thackersey Mulji Hall was full to its every extent and gave the School an income of over Rs. 400. The president, in his remarks, was pleased to find that a Night English School particulary of the Parel locality could stage such a fine drama and amuse the people with so much grace. Further he said, he was glad to find that School should be able to commence the matriculation class within a short period of three years of its existence. He wished the school and the founders every success in their enterprise.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the chair and to the Manoranjan Mandal of the Social Service League for having helped the students in staging the drama, Mr. D. S. Savardekar of the Social Service League declared a donation of Rs 100 from the president Mr. Jayakar to the school.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS

TO BE REMOVED TO A NEW BUILDING

The "Bombay Chronicle" Press and office will shortly be removed to Hari Building, opposite Tobacco Godown, Old Customs House Road.

"PRAJAMAT" DEFAMATION CASE.

APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION ADMITTED

Before Justices Patkar and Baker at the High Court, an application was made by Manilal Harilal Mehta, a journalist, and two others against the decision of the Session Judge of Broach who upheld the conviction and sentence passed on them by the District Magistrate of Godhra for defamation.

The accused in the case, Manilal Mehta Chhotalal Kirparam and Framji Behramji were the editor, publisher and printer respectively of the Gujarati weekly paper, the "Prajamat" published at Bombay, which dealt mostly with the affairs of the Panch Mahals District. A complaint was filed against the accused by Purshottam Maganlal Shah, a Pleader at Godhra and President of the Godhra Taluka Local Board, in respect of an article published in the "Prajamat" on May 2, 1926. The article contained certain imputations against the management of the Godhra Taluka Local Board's business under the regime of the complainant, Mr. Shah. The article charged the complainant with negligence, high handedness in usurping to himself the powers which belonged to the Board and wasting the Board's money by arbitrarily giving works on contract for excessive amounts. The publication was proved and admitted by the accused. The allegations, the complainant maintained were false, malicious and defamatory.

The District Magistrate of Godhra convicted all the accused and fined them Rs. 250, Rs. 250 and Rs. 150 respectively. These sentences were upheld in appeal by the Sessions Judge of Broach.

Against this the present revisional application was made to the High Court.

DEFENCE CONTENTION.

It was contended for the defence that the allegations were bona fide. The lower court ought to have seen that the object of the article was to show that the administration of the Board was far from satisfactory.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal, and issued a rule on the other side to show cause why the sentences should not be set aside.

ALLOTMENT OF TENDERS

BOMBAY, June 22

On Wednesday the 22nd June one tender to the amount of £25,000 at 1s. 5 29/32d. was received and allotted in full. Tenders for £4,745,000 at 1s. 5 7/8d. were received and these tenderers received 10 per cent of their tenders. Other tenders at lower rates were rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 29th June 1927 on the same conditions as previously announced.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 23RD.

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: CANCER.

If to-day is your birthday, it is as clear as daylight that your motto is "nil desperandum." The word "impossible" is "non-est" in your dictionary (old or revised edition.) First, you will go up the eminence of Hope and Optimism, then will run up the hill and ghauts of Prominence, without breaking your bones, thence climbing, like the veteran General Bruce of the Himalayan Expedition fame, the mountains of Fame and Fortune There is every chance of your reaching the coveted summit of 'your' Everest, before any Expedition Party reaches the Himalayan Everest. All your actions being above board, no-one, not even your worst enemies, or human wolves in lamb's garb, can heap ridicule or pour the vials of wrath on your bald and clean-as-"kavla-nalier" (tender cocoanut) pate. No base charge can be laid at your door, nothing, in fact, can at all be laid at your door as your greedy landlord will, let out even the small space meant as passage for squeezing through to your door, to greengrocers and fruit-sellers! Possessing, as you do, stupendous energies your activities, whether in public or private life, will be of a worldwide scale. Cupid will naturally claim his due share of attention from you and you therefore will be well advised to burn incense at the fair foot of one goddess only, and not playing ducks and drakes with a dozen goddesses with feet of clay, as your prolific capacity will tempt you to do. You must consult, or at least read of the wails of, those persons who being at liberty to wed more than one woman have actually shed tears of blood, whining that the (un-) graces had turned the earth for them into a veritable Dante's Inferno.

MR. JUSTICE KEMP RESIGNS

SAILS TO AUSTRALIA TO SEE AILING SISTER

Mr. Justice Kenneth Mac I. Kemp who was appointed an additional judge of the Bombay High Court on the opening of this term has suddenly resigned.

On Tuesday, his Lordship received a cable from Australia saying that his sister was very ill there and his presence was required by her bedside.

He, therefore, immediately tendered his resignation, and after delivering judgment in a case on Wednesday morning, relinquished charge of his office.

He sailed for Australia the same evening.

It was only last Friday that Mr. Kemp was congratulated by the Bar on his fresh appointment.

The resignation of Mr. Kemp has given rise to much speculation on the part of the members of the Bar as to his possible successor, and opinion seems to be very much divided.

Mr. Kemp was elevated to the Bench as a temporary measure to act for his brother Mr. Justice M. Kemp who is on furlough for four months. He was barely three days on the Bench when owing to an urgent domestic call, he had to relinquish his post. He has already earned a name for himself at the Bombay Bar as a cool-headed and clear-thinking lawyer. Within recent years he has been engaged as Crown Counsel for the prosecution of important cases, as the Bawla case which he ably conducted in the committing court and when it came up for Sessions, he kept the Advocate-General, Mr. J. B. Kanga fully instructed.

The Kemp brothers belong to a family well-known in Western India for nearly half a century, being sons of the founder and proprietor of Kemp and Co., Chemists Druggists, and Aerated Water Manufacturers.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF OFFICE MONEY

CLERK REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY

At the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday, Sergeant Paul placed Prabhakar Anant Hatsar and applied for a remand. In the course of his application, Sergeant Paul said that the accused was employed as a clerk in Lipton Ld. Some time ago, the management found that a certain customer who was paying bills regularly had not paid since a long time. On the matter being inquired into, it was found that the accused had taken a bill book in the absence of the bill collector and collected bills to the extent of Rs. 7,319 which he misappropriated.

His Worship remanded the accused in police custody till the 27th instant.

GHORUPDEO TRAGEDY

JURY RETURNS VERDICT OF MURDER

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder against Hanmanta who it was alleged killed his wife Vithibai with a grinding stone on Saturday afternoon in Ahmed Suleman's chawl at Ghorupdeo near Byculla.

The evidence showed that at the time of the tragedy the suspect and the deceased were in their room. At about 11-30 a.m. when the suspect's brother Matharba came from his mill he found the door of the room open and the suspect walking up and down in it. Matharba saw Vithibai lying dead in a pool of blood with her head on a flat stool. When Matharba raised an alarm the suspect told him "why are you crying out? I have killed her." Matharba asked "why did you kill her"? and he replied: "I broke her head with this stone." The police were then sent for and the suspect was arrested.

Dr. W. Nunan who made post-mortem examination was of opinion that death was due to the compound fracture of the skull.

The jury returned the verdict as above.

PASSPORTS TO PERSIA

With reference to the intimation so obligingly given especially to the Parsi public by Mr. M. J. Shustary that land is given away free by the Persian Government to intending settlers in the Mohemera district, it is necessary to note the following information on passport regulations very kindly supplied by Lord Lamington, President of the Persia Society, to the "Iran League":—

"Children born in British territory of Persian nationals or of persons of Persian origin who have obtained British nationality by naturalisation without the consent of their Government must be held to possess dual nationality. Consequently they cannot in Persia receive the protection of British Consular Officers, and no exception can be taken to the requirement of the Persian authorities that they should enter Persia on Persian passports."

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS TO PERSIA

Travellers for Persia by the Nushki Extension Railway, other than those classes whom the local Persian authorities have agreed to exempt from this necessity, are warned that on arrival at Duzdap they will be required by the Persian authorities to present national passports.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

STAFFORDS IN SCORING MOOD.

Wednesday's match between the South Staffords and B. B. R. A. proved to be sensational and the large crowd out to witness it was disappointed. It came as a surprise to everyone to see the gunners so completely outclasses, but the Staffords were in rare scoring fettle and they deserved every one of the ten goals they scored. As a match there was not much to shout about but at least the crowd had the opportunity of witnessing some excellent forward play. Davies with half a dozen goals to his credit was the hero of game. Mellor and Dean bagging a couple apiece.

Dean opened the score for the Staffords early in the first half, and Davies followed up with a hat trick. The gunners now obtained their only goal through Sneddon and after a short time Davies brought his side's score to five. After the interval Dean netted the sixth goal and Mellor added two more. Before the end Davies bbought his own total to six by scoring two goals in quick succession.

South Staffords ..... 10 goals.

B. B. R. A. ..... 1 goal.

South Staffords:—Machin; Eardley and Butler; Booth, Birks and Smith; Croome, Davies, Mellor, Dean and Allen.

B. B. R. A.:—Marshall; Gabriel and Lindsay, Henderson, Corr and Bowen; Kelly, Long, McHale, Sneddon and Morrison.

Referee:—Mr. Lowe.

TODAY'S MATCH

Bombay Gymkhana vs. G. I. P.

THE NAGDEVI STREET MURDER

STORY OF THE ARREST

Further hearing was resumed by Mr. P. I. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Police Court in which Munnakhan and three others are charged with the murder of an old Mahomedan Majid Ali at Nagdevi Street on 27th April last in broad daylight. Deputy Inspector Rahn of the Pydhownie Police Station narrated how he traced the driver of the car Y3311 in which the accused were alleged to have made good their escape. From further inquiries made, he decided to proceed to Kurla where he raided a room in which the three accused were seated and attending to the wounds of the fourth accused. Blood stained clothes and knives were recovered from the room and all the accused were subsequently identified at the police station by various witnesses. After recording some further evidence and reading the panchnamas, His Worship ordered the accused to be committed for trial to the ensuing sessions of the High Court.

CHEATING TO GET A JOB

ACCUSED SENTENCED

To procure employment in the railway department, one Mathura Prasad, resorted to a trick of a novel description. His application for a job in the electrification department of the G.I.P. Railway being accepted, the foreman sent him with a letter to the railway doctor to get a certificate of physical fitness, who, however, failed him on the ground of defective vision. The accused, though disappointed, was by no means downhearted, for he returned to the foreman and, explained that he had lost or mislaid the letter to the doctor. The foreman accordingly, gave him another letter and the accused persuaded a friend of his to attend with the letter at the medical extmination, under the name of the accused, and thus get the necessary certificate of physical fitness. The plan, however, failed to work as the foreman's letter described certain marks of identification on the person of the applicant, which the doctor failed to find on the person of the party who appeared before him. Tackled on this point, the latter individual took to his heels and bolted from the place. The accused, however, was placed under arrest and charged for abetement of the offence of attempting to cheat. He pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy as he was without employment for 8 months and was compelled by pressure of circumstances to resort to trickery. His Worship cautioned him severely and bound him over.

THE DRAWN SWORD INCIDENT

To the Edftor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was surprised this morning to read the contradiction issued by the Superintendent of State Police, Idar State, and circulated to the Press by the Associated Press of India stating that the report about the Idar Maharaja's appearing with a drawn sword near the pandal of the State Subjects' Coonference in the early hours of Monday the 13th instant is without foundation. I can agree with the Superintendent of Police so far as he refers to the Maharaja's appearing near the pandal. Your readers will remember that I never said that the Maharaja appeared near the pandal. What I said was that he appeared on the scene of trouble.—Yours, etc.,

YOUR CORRESPONDENT FOR IDAR STATE SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE.

Bulsar, June 20.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, June 22.

Northumberland Plate resulted as follows:—

BORDER MINSTREL (Three one) .. 2nd.

BALLYNAHINNIH (eight to one- .. 2nd.

ATHOS (seven to one) ..3rd.

Seven ran. Won by three quarters length. One length separated the second and the third.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, June 22.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to the question of Mr. Trevelyon, Mr. Locker Lampson stated that the Government had made it a condition for their acceptance of the scheme to establish International Relief Union in connection with the League of Nations that it should secure practically the unanimous support of other members of the League. Mr. Trevlyan asked whether India and New Zealand had refused to have anything to do with the scheme. Mr. Locker Lampson asked for notice.—Reuter's Special.

OOTACAMUND, June 22.

During His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Ootacamund, there will be a dinner at the Government House on 1st August, reception and dance on the 4th, and another dinner reception and dance on the 6th. The Viceroy will visit in addition to the Pasture Institute, the Royal Military School at Lovedale.—A. P.

MADRAS, June 22.

In connection with the strike in Messrs. Massey and Company, the men are arranging for house to house collection to-morow. It is understood that the men have approached the Raja of Panagal to intercede on their behalf to bring about amicable settlement.—A. P.

BOMBAY, June 22.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha has passed a resolution welcoming Sardar Kharagsing back to freedom, wishing him long life and added strength to serve the motherland and placing on record its deep appreciation of the sufferings he has undergone and the indomitable courage he has displayed.—A. P.

"ONE WAY" TRAFFIC

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Football has started and we are assured later on of the best Football in the Rovers Cup, when most of the best teams in India will compete in Bombay at Association Football.

Also the Rugby Triangular Tournament takes place in Bombay on September 12th till 17th. All the big matches will be played on the Cooperage and large gates and heavy traffic are certain.

The present disorder of traffic from cars arriving and departing is a bad spot in Bombay traffic and one so easily rectified. The Cooperage is an island with good wide roads all round it and it would be so easy to make traffic "One way" with parking places for cars, owned driven and otherwise.

The Police authorities have, no doubt, their own views on the subject, but always welcome suggestions.

In the cold season, there will be a week's fete in aid of Charities on the Cooperage and one-way traffic would then also be advisable.—Yours, etc.,

RICHARD VYNER, Major,
Secretary, Western India Automobile Association.

Bombay, June 22.

NOT WITHDRAWN

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the report of the proceedings of the Bombay Corporation meeting held on instant published in the issue of 22nd instant of your paper, I am reported to have withdrawn the words "impudence and effrontery" spoken by me with regard to the way in which the Municipal Commissioner addressed the Corporation.

It is not correct that I withdrew the said words. I have withdrawn no words or expression spoken by me.

The Municipal Commissioner objected to those words but as those words were not unparliamentary, the President asked me not to use strong language and there the matter ended.

Be pleased to publish this in your paper to remove the misunderstanding created by the said incorrect report and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

B. T. DESAI.

Bombay, June 22.

ELPHINSTONE SPG. AND WG. MILLS, LD

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., was held at the Company's registered office on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. A. J. Raymond presiding.

The state of affairs revealed by the Chairman's note, is far from satisfactory. In the year 1926/27, the Company had again to sustain a loss of Rs. 2,88,467.3-6. The total loss so far incurred is Rs 3,39,739/15/5 and the Directors propose to write it off from the reserve fund. According to the Chairman, a heavy depression in the textile industry was the main reason for the continued loss.

The report and the accounts were adopted by the meeting. Messrs. D. L. Vaidya and F. E. Dinshaw were re-elected Directors according to the Article of Association. The proceedings terminated after the appointment of Auditors had been made.

Men and Matters.

Our Bori Bunder contemporary has an unenviable time of it. It pats the Bombay mill-owners on the back for the "forcible document" in which they have stated their case in protest against the Government's shabby treatment of them. It is also anxious to keep in the good books of the Simla Olympians and it must find, therefore, some little point which will please them.

* * * * * * *

What can be better than to take the mill-owners to task for the suggestion in their "memorial" that Government had been influenced by "outside consideration", in other words, by Lancashire consideration?

* * * * * * *

Later on in the article the "Times of India" has a feeling that it is "difficult" to explain the Government's attitude. So it arrives at the fatuous conclusion that the Government's folly "is more probably due to a radical misconception of the Tariff Board's recommendations than to any influence from England." So it is only a matter of misconceptions. Very curious, however, that these misconceptions are of considerable profit and delight to Lancashire textile interests.

* * * * * * *

In the Dibrugarh prison a wrong man received 15 stripes by some mistake. Lord Winterton assures us that there was no "substantial" miscarriage of justice. Evidently the wrong man was not Lord Winterton nor one of his colour, but a much less "substantial" one.

* * * * * * *

Government seem to have been frightened by the words "cultural mission to China" used by the Congress President with regard to the proposed Medical Mission. The authorities possibly have "kultur" still on their brains.

* * * * * * *

At the close of the meeting held at Madura and addressed by Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar, the Chairman auctioned a stone thrown at the meeting and it was knocked down, by the Agent of the "Hindu" for Rs. 5. This stone, if preserved and kept on view at the place of the meeting, ought to prove a sort of miniature sacred stone. Let the sinners at public meetings and rowdies kiss it and though the colour of the stone may change, the sinners will immensely benefit spiritually.

* * * * * * *

In Nagpur, they are busy discussing whether or not our young men should earn their livelihood by acting on the stage. Is it such a thorny question? No profession or craft is bad in itself.

* * * * * * *

In Rangoon, the police arrested an innocent man and kept him in jail on the supposition that he was a notorious dacoit. Later he was set free. This exploit of the Burma Police is reminiscent of Jean Valjean's case in "Les Miserables" and of course, also of the ways of their confreres in Bengal with regard to the detenus.

* * * * * * *

Husband (furiously): "There's over a hundred unpaid bills of yours about the house.

Wife: "Better write up to the papers and see if this constitutes a record!"

MONSOON REPORT

SIMLA, June 22.

An official report of the progress of the monsoon during the week ending to-day states:—Rainfall was in excess in the United Provinces West Gujerat, Central Provinces, Bombay, Deccan, Hyderabad, north Madras, south-east Madras Coast; normal in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, United Provinces, east Central India, west Konkan; scanty in Punjab North-west Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana, west Hyderabad, south Madras, Deccan, and fair elsewhere. The monsoon has extended into Gujerat and United Provinces.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY.

NEW YORK

New York, June 22.

Previous closing rate	16.60
To-day's closing rate	16.66
Difference	Plus .06
To-day's closing	16.70
Difference	Plus .10

LIVERPOOL

Previous closing rate	8.95
To-day's opening rate	8.87
Difference	—.08
To-day's closing	8.91
Difference	—04
Broach Expectation	.337

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

London, June 22.

Silver Ready	.. 26 1 0
Higher	.. 0 1 0
Silver Forward	.. 26 1 0
Higher	.. 0 1 0
Tone of market steady.	

AUG. REUSCHEL & CO.,
Schlotheim I. Thur, Germany.

The largest suppliers of high-grade qualit Hair Belting and Woollen Presscloth are now being represented by

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA,
Head Office:—No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Merchants, Mill-agents, Factory-owners wishing to book their requirements may apply to Mr. **BAPASOLA.**

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
(Established 27 Years.)
INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.
ASPIRING Students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. CH. I. I.) COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.I.S.A.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L.C.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (G.D.A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.
TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.
Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTE.—The College will remove to the New premises in 80, Esplanade Road, about 27th June, 1927, which are being specially fitted up.

SECOND EDITION
JUST PUBLSHED
SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE
BY
Prof. K. T. SHAH
Professor of Economics, University of Bombay
New Edition brought up-to-date, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.
Price Rs. **10.**
Published by
D. B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & Co.
KITAB MAHAL
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BATLIBOI'S
Accountancy Training Institute.
G. D. A. SESSION
has commenced from the 20th June.
Enrol immediately for **G.D.A.** as also **BANKING, SECRETARIAL, COMPANY MANAGEMENT** and **ACCOUNTANCY COURSES.** Best Staff, Best Results and Individual Attention Guaranteed. You are invited to make fullest inquiries from any Commerce Student before joining.
Write or see the **PRINCIPAL** for a detailed Prospectus as to Courses, Fees, etc., and free advice at **YUSUF BUILDING,** Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS,
Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion, Shaik Memon St.,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1927.

VAIN EFFORTS.

Representatives of Britain, America and Japan have met at Geneva to discuss proposals for the limitation of naval armaments. This Three Powers' Conference loses much of its value because France and Italy have kept aloof from its deliberations. The Washington Conference of 1921, in which the principal naval Powers of the world joined, was a distinct step forward in the reduction of naval armaments, because the standards in regard to the restriction on the tonnage of capital ships agreed to by each of the contracting parties, gave hopes that in future a real spirit of retrenchment in naval construction would possess the Powers signatory to the treaty which was the result of the Washington Conference. After the experience of six years, it is clear that such hopes have been belied. The race for armaments continues. The terms of the Washington Treaty are adhered to in regard to the tonnage, but the most ingenious methods that science can provide are utilised in increasing the efficiency and calibre of the death-dealing engines of naval warfare and in the manufacture of smaller craft. So, none of the parties to the 5-5-3 ratio is satisfied with its continuance, while France and Italy have reasons of their own for not coming into line with the other Powers and agreeing to their views in regard to the checks on the construction of smaller craft.

The Americans now desire to extend the 5-5-3 ratio to smaller craft. They want it to be applied uniformly to cruisers, destroyers and sub-marines. Japan is keen on the proposal that no new programmes of naval construction should be adoptable by any Power under the treaty and that no new ships should be acquirable for it in order to add to its naval strength. This is a proposal which does not suit Britain at all. She likes it as little as the other Japanese proposal that small ships and ships of restricted activity shall be exempt from limitation. Britain would like to give advice *ad libitum* to other Powers as regards reduction of armaments so long as they do not seek to include in such reduction capital ships and ask Britain to practise herself first what she is fond of preaching to others. The British delegation to the Three Powers' Conference are anxious to impress upon the journalists at Geneva that the question of capital ships could not affect the most valuable decisions of the Washington Conference. Britain can go on laying down battleships, the largest and the most powerful in the world. The two latest cost her the enormous sum of £7,000,000 each. But, she is anxious to advocate a reduction in the size of both cruisers and sub-marines, a proposal which does not at all find favour in American eyes. America knows that large type cruisers and sub-marines are essential to her to safeguard her interests on the Pacific side.

Britain's contention is that the extension of the 5-5-3 ratio to smaller craft will not suit her because she has "peculiar difficulties" to contend against. The insular position of England makes her depend for raw materials and food on the free passage of the seas. This is her greatest "difficulty". The others are the length of her trade routes and the extensive coast line of the Empire. She will have the audacity now to say to the Powers that India, the country with a large portion of this coast line, has also acquired a navy. India being granted this "boon" she is misrepresented at Geneva by Mr. Bridgeman, the First Lord of the British Admiralty, and India will, no doubt, be used as a convenient peg on which to hang British contentions against the proposals by others Powers suggesting reduction in strength of light fast cruisers for each contracting party. What Britain is anxious about is to make the other Powers agree to the reduction in tonnage of air-craft-cruisers and reduction in size of guns in battleships from 16 inches to 13.5 inches. Japan has already declared against such limitation, nor is that country able to accept the British proposal to prolong a naval holiday for battleship construction. Having built with almost feverish haste, Britain can now afford to have a rest, but Japan has other views about taking such rest herself. The one great plank in the British programme of limitation in naval armaments refers to the sub-marines. Britain loudly proclaims her anxiety to abolish sub-marine warfare. She is perfectly aware that her ally, France, is, on the contrary, keen on building sub-marines, and utilising them as an important factor in naval engagements. A significant suggestion has been made in regard to this subject also by the American representative at the Three Powers' Conference. Mr. Gibson said that "the abolition of sub-marines must be universal between all the naval Powers in order to be effective". Britain can, therefore, shed the usual hypocritical tears over the sight of her good work at Geneva being spoiled by the suspicion and distrust of other Powers.

SPURIOUS REPRESENTATIVES.

The personnel of the Indian Delegation to the September session of the Assembly of the League of Nations leaves, from the Government point of view, little to be desired. They are all safe men and can well be trusted not to make any ugly disclosures before the bar of nations. If they are called "representatives" of India, it is only a tacitly understood figure of speech, quite in keeping with the pretentious character of the League itself. It is, perhaps, too much to expect to-day that they should all be elected by the Legislative Assembly. But for appearance sake, at least, the leader of the Indian Delegation could well have been an Indian. But Government have, as usual, turned a deaf ear to people's demand. More than once, at the instance of the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, the demand has been made through the Legislature that the Indian Delegation should be led by an Indian. When Sir P. Sethna moved a resolution in favour of an Indian leader in the Council of State in March 1924, Government professed a lot of sympathy with the resolution and even assured the House that the resolution would be considered at the time of the appointment of the Delegation. The time came only a few months later and again next year, but an Indian was not appointed leader. Again in 1926, Sir Pheroze Sethna moved the same resolution in the Council of State; Government did not oppose it and it was passed. But Government did not scruple to scrap the resolution by appointing Sir William Vincent as the leader. Sir P. Sethna returned to the charge in March last and again his resolution was passed. Government have again flouted public opinion in foisting upon the country as its "representative" an ex-Governor, whom the country would summarily disown. Scores of men could be found in India who could fill the role of a leader more ably than Lord Lytton. Do Government want to proclaim to the world, through the League, their distrust in Indians, or that there is no Indian fit to lead the Delegation? The repeated defiance of public opinion is an insult which the Legislature and the country ought not to tolerate.

THE ROOT TROUBLE.

An animated debate took place in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Tuesday on the motion of Mr. Dostmahomed Khairaz that the Municipal Commissioner should issue permits to the members of that body to visit any municipal institution, workshop, stables or any other concern under municipal control, without apprising him of their destination or the day or time of their visit. Speaking on the motion, the Commissioner betrayed how conscious he is that he is independent of the Corporation and how easy he thinks it is to treat it with supercilious indifference. He may admit formally in reply to Mr. Hirjibehdin's query during the debate that the Corporation had full control over him, but that this is a meaningless fiction, according to him, is indicated in the bureaucratic flavour of his remark that "he had done more than any other Commissioner to associate Councillors with the executive administration of the City". This is the "Montford" touch and it is no wonder that the members of the Corporation deeply resent the language and the attitude displayed by the head of their executive who enjoys in some matters co-ordinate powers with the Corporation and whom it is not in their power to choose. Members of the Corporation have an inherent right to examine how the executive perform their duties, but there is a limit to the beneficial exercise of such rights and a Municipal body which knows that it is within its power to choose its own executive, will have the good sense to trust the executive and take them to task only when it finds that the trust has been betrayed. The present atmosphere of mutual wrangling and distrust between the head of the Executive and the members of the Corporation is due to the fact that the Commissioner feels that his masters are elsewhere than in the Corporation, and that although they may criticise his conduct, they are unable, owing to co-ordinate powers he possesses under the Act and the fact that he is appointed by an outside body, to make him respect their wishes as the final and controlling authority over him. The root trouble is there, and the Corporation will be well advised to secure a change in the Act and an end to the present anomalous state in which the members are masters of their Executive only in name.

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT IN ALIBAG TALUKA.

GENESIS OF NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

(BY R. L. GHARAT.)

The present Alibag Taluka of the Kolaba District Collectorate consists of the old Rewadanda and Underi Talukas of Angria's Kolaba, which the British Government annexed to their Indian territory in 1841-42 by refusing permission to the widow of the lat Angria to adopt a boy in the absence of a legitimate male heir. The Taluka contains 195 Government, 3 Sherakati and 7 Inam villages. In the times of the Angrias the assessment of land revenue was settled annually by Government officials aided by local experts by estimating the output of crops while they were standing in the fields. The agriculturists were contented, because in bad years they had to pay as revenue assessment only a small portion of the actual crop grown, or sometimes nothing at all. They had not as at present to incur debt to pay a fixed land tax in bad years. Even in the famine years of 1897 and 1899 our 'mabap' Government did not hesitate to employ coercive measures to exact even the smallest revenue. In my written evidence before the Famine Commission of 1898 I have referred to a list of poor and middle class landholders who had either to pawn or sell their ornaments or other articles to pay the assessment. The list was supplied to the Collector of Kolaba on his officially requiring me to do so.

EXCESSIVE DEMANDS.

The original revenue settlement of 142 villages out of the 198 Government and Sherakati ones was sanctioned by the Bombay Government in 1863 and guaranteed for 30 years, while that of the remaining 56 was sanctioned in 1873 and guaranteed for 20 years. Fixed cash payments were introduced, and the landholders hardly knowing what enormous enhancement of the revenue assessment they or their descendants would have to bear 30 years later, perhaps raised no objection to the Government proposals. When, however, at the first revision settlement of all the 198 villages in 1894 Government sanctioned an abnormal increase in the assessment, which in some individual cases exceeded even the Government limit of a hundred per cent., and reached as high as four or five hundred per cent., the people began to understand what these periodical revision settlements really meant. Strong protests were made against this revision settlement and Government were entreated to reconsider their decision. The question was also fully discussed in the public Press. The chief complaints of the ryots then were that the landholders were not allowed reasonable opportunities of being heard in regard to the enhancements of rates on their lands before they were sanctioned, that the enhancements involved taxation of improvements made by the landholders and that the taxation of improvements was brought about by a new valuation of soils in reclassification work on account of the advantage of a "general position class" and by a new method of grouping on the plea of uniformity and other general considerations. Questions were asked in the Bombay Legislative Council and a resolution was passed in the Provincial Conference "strongly deprecating the pronounced tendency of the Survey Department to set at naught the moderating restrictions placed upon excessive enhancements..."

The late Mr. Nugent, however, was stubborn and would listen to no argument as the present revenue authorities have been apparently doing. Mr. Nugent even admitted one mistake, but as shown in my letter in "The Bombay Chronicle" of 31st March, 1926, he did not rectify the error on the plea that "the statements had been already prepared, and the preparation of new statements would involve a work of much time and trouble," and thus made

(Continued on page 11.)

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS.

INCREASE IN RAILWAY RATES

(By David, S. Erulkar.)

X.

Railway rates in India have generally gone up since 1914-15 in respect of traffic between non-competitive points.

The carriage of low period commodities which constitute the great bulk of Indian railway traffic no doubt requires low rates for long distances, but it is seen that the railways failed to continue the policy of cheap rates and there has been a steady increase in the rates of Indian railways since 1914-15 as will be seen from the following comparative statements compiled from the Railway Board's Administration Reports thus shewing that the railway rates are cheap at competitive points only.

	Pies per ton per mile.
B. N. Ry.	
1914-15 1st Half	3.39
1914-15 2nd Half	3.44
1921-22	3.90
1922-23	4.20
1923-24	4.38
1924-25	4.40
1925-26	4.32
B. B. & C. I. Ry.	
1914-15 1st Half	6.12
1914-15 2nd Half	5.76
1921-22	6.65
1922-23	7.83
1923-24	8.39
1924-25	8.21
1925-26	8.39
G. I. P. Ry.	
1914-15 1st Half	4.89
1914-15 2nd Half	4.90
1921-22	6.01
1922-23	6.75
1923-24	6.89
1924-25	6.43
1925-26	6.60
M. & S. M. Ry.	
1914-15 1st Half	5.13
1914--15 2nd Half	5.05
1921-22	6.76
1922-23	7.67
1923-24	7.98
1924-25	7.73
1925-26	7.11
S. I. Ry.	
1914-15 1st Half	5.62
1914-15 2nd Half	7.32
1921-22	7.92
1922-23	9.60
1923-24	10.50
1924-25	9.64
1925-26	9.33

COMPETITION BETWEEN INTERESTED LINES.

It may be pointed out that the average rates quoted above do not give a very exact idea of the rates charged for the cheap commodities. But it is certain that the general average rate is brought up or brought down by the rates paid for the greater bulk of the traffic. These average rates are much higher than many of the special rates which exist between specific points with a view to meet special conditions such as rail competition road competition or water competition. Competition between railways is more or less non-existent now so far as at least rates lowering is concerned, because after competition there has been combination between the interested lines. So far as road competition is concerned, it is limited to short distances, but lower rates are still granted to kill water competition both for long and short distances, generally the former, and it is but natural that when very low rates have to be quoted to meet competition of this nature the rates at non-competitive points have to be kept up at a higher level than would have been the case otherwise. In the average rates quoted above, the coal traffic rates are also included. It is not generally known how low the coal rates are even to-day compared with the rates for other commodities, inspite of the increase in coal rates that took place sometime back.

The average coal rates are about 2.58 to 3.51 to pies per to per mile, the general merchandise rates being correspondingly hiph as will be seen from the following figures shewing the rates on general merchandise for the four years ending 1925-26 on the same railways.

	General Merchandise pies per ton per mile.
B. N. Ry.	
1922-23	6.60
1923-24	6.53
1924-25	6.21
1925-26	6.02
B. B. & C. I. Ry.	
1922-23	11.20
1923-24	11.20
1924-25	10.50
1925-26	11.00
G. I. P. Ry.	
1922-23	9.02
1923-24	9.00
1924-25	8.12
1925-26	8.68
M. & S. M. Ry.	
1922-23	10.70
1923-24	11.00
1924-25	9.98
1925-26	8.42
S. I. Ry.	
1922-23	10.70
1923-24	12.00
1924-25	10.90
1925-26	10.20

DISCRIMINATIVE RATE-MAKING.

It follows that the rates for other commodities are by themselves very much

(Continues on page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

The Colour Bar.

We recently published some correspondence regarding the colour bar of a very offensive character against Indians in Edinburgh. Mr. Saklatvala, after raising a debate in the House of Commons, on the question, sent a copy of the correspondence to Lord Winterton and asked him what action he would take in the matter. Lord Winterton replied in his characteristic manner that "the matter is one in which the India Office is powerless to act." The Secretary of State for Scotland had stated before that he too was powerless. These officials will not feel so impotent if the British found themselves in India in the same position that Indians are in Scotland.

The Only Remedy.

Mr. Saklatvala wrote again to Lord Winterton pointing out the serious danger of official indifference. He said that the colour bar in Edinburgh was far more dangerous than that in the Colonies against Indian working men. In the latter case some economic considerations could be pleaded for racial restrictions whereas the bar in Scotland, "based purely upon an unalterable racial or colour consideration," might provoke retaliation in India. Mr. Saklatvala offered to discuss with Lord Winterton some suggestions to put an end to the grievance. The Under-Secretary has the insolence to reply that he does not believe "that any useful purpose will be served" by any discussion. Mr. Saklatvala is not the man to let the matter rest at that. But the permanent solution of the trouble rests more with the people of India in general than with a few individuals, however redoubtable. We are not respected abroad because we are not free in our own country. We are not free in our country because we have once again come to depend more upon parties, petitions and protests than united action.

Who Ruined The Godwill?

Light is thrown on the recent Anglo-Egyptian crisis which is said to have been now settled. That it is "settled" by a demonstration of brute force on the part of Britain in favour of Britain and that the filibustering policy of Lord Lloyd which continues with full encouragement from the present Tory Government in England is sure to lead soon to further embittering of Anglo-Egyptian relations is evident from the account given by an English journalist in the "Manchester Guardian" of his experiences in Egypt during last winter. He found that in April last there was "much good-will in existence among the Egyptians towards Great Britain." That good-will now is spoiled by the British Government's obstinate attitude towards the demands of the Army Committee of the Egyptian Parliament. They are, according to the writer in the "Manchester Guardian", neither extreme nor illogical.

British Obstacles.

The Egyptians want their Army for which they have to spend about £1,200,000 a year to be organised and equipped on really modern lines and to have at its head an Egyptian as Commander-in-Chief. The Egyptians will not mind an Englishman at its head for the present if he is really a capable man and if his appointment is to be made by the Egyptian Government. What they resent strongly is the desire of England to keep their Army as rotten as possible and to prevent Egypt giving a suitable training to her Army Officers. The guns used at Omdurman still form part of the Army Artillery, and the Sirdar refused recently his consent to the creation of a training college for Officers which the Egyptian Minister of War wanted to establish.

Example to India.

According to a correspondent of the "Times of India" His Majesty King Amanullah of Afghanistan made some significant remarks addressing a gathering at Mazari-Sharif. He exhorted all the tribes in the country to call themselves simply Afghans, instead of "courting national factions" by adopting territorial denominations like Usbeks and Hazaras. He also called upon them all to be ready to defend their common country. King Amanullah thus shows how keenly he is interested in developing the idea of national unity in Afghanistan. His efforts should serve as an example to us in India, where we have still to contend against denominational jealousies and communal bickerings. Afghans first and everything else afterwards is the slogan King Amanullah wishes his people to adopt and they are sure to follow his advice while we in India although paying lip homage to a similar slogan show by our conduct that we are not ready to abide by it.

TERMINATION OF BOYCOTT

HINDUS AND LAHORE MUNICIPALITY

SUB-COMMITTEE'S EXPLANATION

LAHORE, June 22.

The Sub-Committee consisting of Raja Narendranath, Rai Bahadur Ramasarandas, Dr. Gokalchand Narang, and Bhai Parmanand, appointed by the Working Committee of the Punjab Hindu Sabha to enter into negotiations with the Minister for Local Self-Government, Punjab, regarding termination of the boycott of the Lahore Municipal Committee by Hindus, issued a statement to-day (Bhai Parmanand dissenting) in the course of which they say that owing to communal disturbances in May last, they have decided to advise the Hindus of Lahore and the Hindu Sabha to suspend the boycott of the Lahore Municipality for the present. This shall not mean, they say, that the protest of Hindus against the policy inaugurated by Sir Fazl-i-Hussain in 1923 is abandoned. The struggle shall be continued and they are of opinion that in the altered circumstances, the presence of Hindus on the Municipal Committee will be of great help to them in achieving their object.—A. P.

STEVENSON SCHEME

"A GROUNDLESS RUMOUR."

LONDON, June 21.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question with regard to the American cables asserting that the pivotal price of the Stevenson Rubber restriction Scheme, as at present enforced would be altered, Mr. Amery said that the rumour was groundless. If any change in the scheme should become necessary, he would certainly endeavour to give as long a notice as possible.—Reuter's Special.

RUMANIAN CABINET RESIGNS

M. BRATIANU TO FORM GOVT.

LONDON, June 22.

Bucharest.—M. Stijrbey's cabinet has resigned. M. Bratianu will form the Government, and will arrange for a general election which has been fixed for 7th July.—Reuter.

WRECKAGE OF AEROPLANE

NEWSPAPERS DEMAND IMMEDIATE SEARCH

LONDON, June 22.

Rio De Janeiro.—A message from Para says that wreckage of aeroplane (mentioned in an earlier message) was on a raft consisting of larger wings of machine and two wheels. It is considered that it is possible that airmen may be alive in desert, in islands and they have sent the raft adrift to attract attention. Newspapers here demand immediate search.—Reuter.

ITALIAN PILOT DROWNED

LONDON, June 22.

Varese.—Lieutenant Borra, one of the Italian pilots selected to participate in the Schneider Cup Race, was drowned in Lake Varese where his aeroplane fell during a practice flight.—Reuter.

AVIATOR ST. ROMAN DIES IN OCEAN

LONDON, June 22.

Rio De Janeiro.—A fisherman has discovered the wreckage of an aeroplane near the mouth of the Amazon which is believed to be that in which Captain de Saint Roman attempted to make a non-stop flight from St. Loius to Brazil.

FORCED TO DESCEND?

Paris.—Experts are of opinion that the marks mentioned in the messages regarding the discovery of the 'plane are those of St. Roman's machine. They express the opinion that the aviator's petrol having been finished he was forced to descend in the ocean during darkness and persihed.—Reuter.

FLAG BILL PASSES COMMITTEE STAGE

UNION JACK TO FLY ON EQUALITY WITH NEW FLAG.

LONDON, June 21.

Cape Town.—Flag Bill passed the Committee stage without division. Several minor amendments were carried. Apart from the new flags containing the Union Jack, Government agreed to the flying of the Union Jack every day on equality with the new flag.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEM.

Baghdad.—Vanlearblack having effected necessary repairs left this morning.—Reuter.

ADVANCE FEMALE EDUCATION.

RS. 40,000 FOR WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

MRS LELE'S GENEROSITY.

POONA, June 22.

Mrs. Manorama Lele, formerly Miss Vithabai Samant who recently passed as a graduate of the Indian Women's University has given her estate valued at about Rs. 40,000 to Prof. Karve's Indian Women's University on certain conditions. She has also given the sum of Rs. 6.800 to the Womens University to celebrate the occasion of her marriage with Mr. Lele.—A. P.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

DEWAN'S APPEAL TO NEW MEMBERS

MYSORE, June 22.

A full house was present at the opening session of the Second Mysore Legislative Council after reform which met at the Jaganmohan Palace pavilion to-day for the consideration of the budget. The Dewan presided. After the introduction of the newly elected members by the Secretary of the Council, the Dewan welcomed them in short speech. He dealt with the salient points in the year's budget and the State's financial policy as a whole and in presenting them for criticism, he said he hoped the deliberations would be inspired by the one real question, what was the best for the public good. He concluded "With malice towards none and charity for all let us work in the service of the common Motherland".—A. P.

CONFERENCE OF JUSTICE PARTY

DR. NAIDU INVITES NON-BRAHMIN CONGRESSMEN

MADRAS, June 22.

Dr. Vardarajalu Naidu wires from Salem that non-Brahmin Congressmen would be allowed to attend the special session of the non-Brahmin Federation and to participate in the discussion about the Justicites joining the Indian National Congress. They would not, however, be allowed to vote. Dr. Naidu and Mr. Shanmukam Chetty will attend the session —Free Press.

DANGEROUS C. I. D. REPORTERS.

REPORTS ALWAYS UNRELIABLE

MADRAS, June 22.

Mr. M. Singaravelu Chetti has issued a statement to the press in which he points out that it is very dangerous for the Government to rely upon the reports of the C. I. D. Shorthand reporters, for speeches delivered by popular leaders. He says his own prosecution (in which he has been discharged) was based on an inaccurate report.

Mr. Singaravelu cites two letters written him by the Commissioner of Police seeking his co-operation in the settlement of the Burma Oil Company strike, acknowledging the help rendered by himself in the actual settlement of the strike, and congratulatting him on the success of his efforts.—Free Press.

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION

PANDIT KUNZRU'S LECTURING TOUR

AKOLA, June 22.

It is understood that Pandit Hirdaya Nath Kunzru M. L. A. will deliver lectures on the present political situation, in Berar, at Akola, Amraoti, and Yeotamal. He is expected to arrive at Akola on the 26th instant. He will finish his programme in the Central Privinces and Berar by the 30th instant.—Free Press.

COUNTERFEITING TIBETAN COINS

PUNJABI ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 22.

A Punjabi has been arrested by the Calcutta police in connexion with the recent discovery of a den in Calcutta where Tibetan coins were manufactured. The Punjabi is charged with helping his confederates in embossing the counterfeit coins.—Free Press.

JOY AIR RIDE FOR CALCUTTA CITIZENS

RS. 20 PER TRIP.

CALCUTTA, June 22.

A joy ride for rupees twenty is promised to the citizens of Calcutta in the scheme that has been propounded for stimulating interest in aviation during the short stay of Mr. Widdicombe.

The moth aeroplane which will be requisitioned for the purpose will carry one passenger at a time and the ride will extend over ten minutes only.—Free Press.

ULTIMATUM TO BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

WATER SUPPLY TO BE CUT OFF, IF TAX IS NOT PAID.

COMMISSIONER THREATENS DRASTIC ACTION.

BANDRA TO PAY UP UNDER PROTEST.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday, the Bandra Municipality figured as a defaulter and interesting discussion ensued on the question whether water supply should be cut off forthwith or not.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner, No. A|36, dated the 20th June 1927:—

"I have the honour to state that the Bandra Municipality have failed to pay the assessment Department bill No. 15344 for Rs. 23,095-15-0 for water charges for the quarter ending 31st December 1925 inspite of repeated demands. I, therefore, request the sanction of the Standing Committee under Section 279 (1) (a) of the Municipal Act to the water connections at Bandra being severed for non-payment of the aforesaid bill."

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai said that the President of the Bandra Municipality had seen several members of the Standing Committee and from what he said he (Mr. Desai) was convinced that the Bandra Municipality had a very strong case. Mr. Desai submitted that by taking action against the Bandra Municipality, the rate payers would suffer and he, therefore, urged to postpone consideration of the matter and in the meantime, give an opportunity to the Bandra Municipality to put their case before the Standing Committee.

COMMISSIONER'S NOVEL REMEDY.

The Commissioner said if the permission was given to him to cut off the water supply, the Bombay Municipality would get their dues to-morrow morning. The President of the Bandra Municipality in an interview that afternoon had contended that no notice of the increase of water rates was given to the Bandra Municipality and he (Commissioner) showed him from the records that Bandra, Kurla, Ghatkopur, and Thana Municipalities as well as Surgeon General to the Government of Bombay were informed on the 10-2-1925 that the water rate would be increased from the 1st of April of the same year. So the notice of enhancement of rate was given two and half months before and, therefore, it was not right to say that no notice was given for the increase of rate. The Commissioner further stated that he was told that at a meeting the previous night, the Bandra Municipality had passed a resolution to pay off the arrears under protest, but he suggested that if the Bandra Municipality failed to pay within a specified time, they should charge interest at six per cent. as they had lost Rs. 3,000 of interest. In fact, the Commissioner said, the Bombay Municipality had been very lenient to the Bandra Municipality in charging only two annas for charity purposes whereas it cost four annas per thousand gallons to the Bombay Municipality.

BANDRA'S INTEREST IGNORED.

Mr. H. J. Davis said the Standing Committee were considering the interest of the Bombay Municipality and not that of the Bandra Municipality. Some members after interviewing the President of the Bandra Municipality had pre-judged the case, which he thought was not fair.

Dr. R. M. Mistry said the President of the Bandra Municipality had promised to provide all materials relating to this case within a day or two for the information of the Standing Committee and if they waited for a few days more no harm would be done especially as they had waited for a year and a half. Dr. Mistry then pointed out that they were encouraging the people to go to the suburbs for the sake of their health and if they took a drastic action, it would tell upon their health. It was true that they would receive their money but at the same time they should maintain their happy relations with the Bandra Municipality.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee regretted that outside influence was imported into their discussion. If the Bandra Municipality as a debtor were to request the Standing Committee to postpone payment, they would comply with the request but to put up excuses was unworthy of any Municipality. He, therefore, suggested that the Commissioner should be authorised to cut off the water supply unless the money was paid within seven days.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot at this stage moved that sanction be given to the Commissioner's proposal and that he (Commissioner) be requested not to take action for seven days.

Mr. H. J. Davis seconded the proposition and was carried unanimously.

BANDRA MAYOR'S DEFENCE.

Interviewed by a representative of "Bombay Chronicle", Mr. Leo Rodrigues, the President of the Bandra Municipality said that it was true that the Bombay Municipality sent the notice of increase of rate on the 13th of February 1925 but the notice also intimated that "the Corporation's sanction of the same had been applied for."

Mr. Rodrigues relied on Section 288 of the Municipal Act which stated that the Commissioner may supply water to any local authority or person without the city on such terms of payments as shall be approved by the Corporation.

The intimation regarding the approval of the Corporation, Mr. Rodriques stated was given in January 1926 and, therefore, the Commissioner could not charge with retrospective effect. The whole dispute was on the increase of annas four, viz., prior to 1st April 1925, the rate was eight annas per thousand gallons while from 1st April 1925, it was increased to annas twelve per thousand gallons. The Bandra Municipality had paid out of Rs. 64,200 Rs. 43,000 and the balance was on account of the dispute of the increase of annas four. Mr. Rodrigues, therefore, said that the Bombay Municipality were not justified in charging at the rate of twelve annas from 1-5-1925, when the intimation regarding the approval of the Corporation was given in January 1926.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY AND BANDRA BOARD

DISPUTE OVER ENHANCEMENT OF WATER TAX.

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, June 22.

Much of mud slinging at and insinuations of bankruptcy of the Bandra Municipality, the premier suburb of Bombay has been indulged in for the last two days by the Bombay papers with reference to a disputed amount of Rs. 23,000, on account of water supplied by the Bombay Municipality to Bandra. The "City Fathers" were greatly excited over such publications and expressed their strong resentment at the scandalous treatment of the Bombay Corporation.

The facts of the case briefly stated are that in the Budget for 1925/26 the Bombay Corporation had raised the rate for water supply to Bandra from as. 8 to as. 12, but no due notice was conveyed to the Bandra Board. Consequently, when the bill was placed for sanction the Board emphatically protested against it and resolved to fight out the point tooth and nail. The Bandra Municipality in reply to the requests for early payment of the amount, informed the Corporation that legal advice was being sought on the question after which due payment would follow. Despite this, the Corporation sent in a letter in which they threatened to cut off Bandra's water supply if the amount was not received within four days.

At the Board Meeting held yesterday the subject was taken up and several members spoke strongly against the strange attitude of the Corporation. After the President had placed before the Board the genesis and the progress of the question, Khan Bahadur J. Antia moved, and Mr. T. W. Almeida seconded, that this Municipality pay the sum of Rs. 23,00 due to the Bombay Municipality as arrears for water supplwy at the enhanced rate reserving the right of taking legal action without prejudice and after deduction of the dues from the Corporation amounting to Rs. 8,000. Further that this Board regrets the high handed attitude of the Bombay Municipality by threatening the Bandra Municipality to cut off the water supply in spite of the fact that this Board had informed the Corporation that legal advice on its obligation was being obtained for the protection of the citizens of Bandra.

This latter clause was inserted at the suggestion of Mr. Hiralal Desai who pointed out that it was necessary to record the sense of Board when the Bombay Municipality seemed to belittle the Bandra Municipality and treat it with scant courtesy.

A GERM OF AGREEMENT

BRITISH PROPOSAL

WASHINGTON DECISION TO BE UNAFFECTED.

LONDON, June 21.

Geneva.—Mr. Bridgeman, Viscount Jellico and Sir F. Field told journalists that the discussion of the question of capital ships would not affect most the valuable decisions of the Washington Conference. Viscount Jellico expressed the opinion that the British proposal held a germ of agreement which would prevent the pre-war competition in naval armaments.

Geneva.—This mornings meeting of the Executive Committee of the Naval Conference decided in favour of a meeting of naval experts of the three Powers to consider various plans.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE.

A communique in this connection says with a view to proper consideration of the proposals of the British, American and Japanese Governments, it is suggested that a technical committee should be formed to exchange agreed statistics with regard to the present cruiser, destroyer, and submarine tonnage of each of the three Powers and designed the tonnage of ships in these classes that comprised the programmes now authorised and appropriated for and any other information tending to clarify the proposals of the three Governments, so that the conference may be in position to start its deliberations on agreed basis of fact.—Renter.

NEW YORK PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, June 21.

New York—Newspapers give prominence to the detailed accounts of the opening of the Naval Conference at Geneva.

The "New York Times" says as each party only desires guarantees of security the prospect of carrying the uncompleted work of the Washington Conference to a happy conclusion should be bright.

The "New York World" writes:—The powers have tabled programmes at Geneva with frankness which promises a businesslike despatch. The British suggestion to cut the battleship tonnage may be objected to as re-opening the Washington Treaty, but it re-opens it in the right direction.—Reuter's Special.

JAPANESE PRESS DISSATISFIED

LONDON, June 21.

Tokio—Newspapers are dissatisfied with the Naval Disarmament proposals at Geneva. They are especially astonished at the American proposals concerning the application of the 5: 5: 3 ratio which, it is considered, will impede progress, and will only benefit the United States.—Reuter's Special.

NAVAL HOLIDAY FOR BATTLESHIP CONSTRUCTION

JAPAN UNABLE TO ACCEPT BRITISH FROPOSAL

Tokio.—The Navy Office spokesman told the pressmen that Japan was unable to accept the British proposal to prolong the naval holiday for battleship construction without reservations, or limitation of the calibre of guns to thirteen points five inches.—Reuter.

NAVAL DISARMAMENT

RATIO NOT APPROVED

LONDON, June 22.

Geneva.—Admiral Saito has informed Mr. Gibson that he cannot accept 5: 5: 3 ratio for auxiliary ships, but it is possible to make concessions in other directions.—Reuter.

TRADING ON IGNORANCE OF VILLAGE FOLKS

BENGALI YOUTHS' NOVEL METHOD

CALCUTTA, June 22.

The Calcutta police have arrested two persons, who used to trade on the ignorance of village folks and deprive them of all their belongings and money when they used to come to Calcutta for employment.

The policy say they form part of a big gang who used to visit the Seldah station in search of victims whom they used to beguile by promising board and lodgings till they secured billets. They used to be removed from the station to solitary houses in different parts of Calcutta to be robbed and turned out.

The two persons arrested yerterday have disclosed to the police goods worth Rs. 5,000, which is alleged to be stolen property.—Free Press.

CONGRESS SOUVENIR IN HINDI

MADRAS, June 22.

The General Secretary of the Congress has just published a Hindi report of the Gauhati Congress. It is neatly got up and contains 124 pages. Its price is annas twelve and can be had from the All-India Congress Committee office Mount Road, Madras.—Free Press.

TAXATION ON BETTING

A RESTRICTIVE MEASURE

DR. RAMA RAO'S RESOLUTIONS

MADRAS, June 22.

Dr. U. Rama Rao has given notice of four important resolutions, which he intends to move at the forthcoming session of the Council of State. By his first resolution he will urge the taking of immediate steps, by legislative enactment, to prevent ruinous betting at races throughout India and to levy uniform rate of taxation on betting for the whole country as a restrictive measure.

His second resolution will ask that immediate effect be given to the recommendations the majority report of the Taxation Enquiry Committee, regarding the levy of export duty on oil seeds, bones and other forms of manure with a view to promote the interest of agriculturists in India.

He will also call for the appointment of a committee of three members one from the Council of State, one from the Assembly, both elected from the elected representatives, with the Member for Railways as Chairman, to enquire into the grievances of all Railway employees, both state-owned and company-managed and suggest means for amelioration of their lot.—A. P.

ABDUL GANI'S TRIAL RESUMED

INDENTIFICATION OF ACCUSED

INDORE, June 22.

The trial of Moulvi Abdul Gani and 15 Mussalmans under Section 109, 148, 149 and 302 of the Indian Penal Code was resumed to-day by the Special Tribunal.

Hubbulal, prosecution witness deposed, that on the noon of 14th February he saw about 25 Mussalmans, some of whom were armed with swords and lathis, running towards Nayapura. On going to Nayapura, he saw a gathering of about 60 rioters attacking Buxi Singh. The mob then attacked Palwe and murdered him on the spot. He identified two accused persons in the dock.

Ebrahim Khan, another witness stated that he was present when Moulvi Abdul Gani addressed a gathering of about 25 Musalmans at Badki Chowki on the 14th February, advising them to join their brethren in their fight against the Aryas. Witness and two others then proceeded to Nayapura. He identified 3 accused persons in the dock. This witness was cross examined at great length by the defence counsel.—A. P.

TEACHERS FOR URDU SCHOOLS

AHMEDABAD PROTEST

AHMEDABAD, June 20

At a meeting of the Local Anjumane-Islam held this evening a resolution was passed expressing deep concern at the decision of the Government to accept only nine scholars for first year in Ahmedabad Urdu Training class and only two for second year in Poona class and insisting upon immediate provision for teachers deputed by local authorities in both these classes in view of the paucity of trained teachers for Urdu schools.—A. P.

TWO LAKHS OF RUPEES MISSING

SUB-POSTMASTER'S LAPSE?

ALLAHABAD, June 22.

It is notified that the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, has sanctioned a reward of Rs. 500 for any person who will give such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of Jyoti Sarup, late sub-postmaster, Belari (Moradabad), who, it is alleged, has absconded after misappropriating nearly Rs. 2,00,000 from several savings bank accounts at the office.—A.P.

ELECTION CONTESTS SEQUEL

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER

MADRAS, June 22.

The heat of the election contests led to committal by the Palamkottah Sub-Magistrate of five persons to the Tinnevelly sessions for trial on a charge of attempted murder.

The complainant in the case supported the Congress candidate at the last general election to the local council. The accused supported the Independents. It is alleged that the complainant was one night going to the house of the persons who undertook to arbitrate between the disputants, when he was waylaid and threatened with sickle and long wooden pestles by the accused and seriously injured. As a result complainant was in hospital for 25 days. Accused denied the charges.—Free Press.

A report from Berhampore says about a thousand head of cattle perished in Ganjam as a result of heavy unprecedented rain in the area.—Free Press.

The total assets of the Servant Publishing Company Limited which included printing machinery etc. auctioned brought about Rs. 25,000.

GROWTH OF COMMUNALISM.

A HIT AT INDIAN PRESS

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

CALCUTTA, June 21.

"The year 1926 was remarkable for an intensity of communal feeling among all sections of Hindus and Muhammadans never previously experienced in bengal," says the report on the administration of Bengal for the year 1925-26 which is a voluminous document of over 170 printed pages. The Lucknow Pact had only concalled a breach in which has been recently widening and the Khilafat agitation had fostered aggressive sectarian passions and had inculcated a disregard of law and order. The reformed constitution was inaugurated at this stage and apprehensive that the system of popular Government would ultimately mean Hindu tyranny Muhammadans steadily retired from association with Hindus in the political arena. Then followed the Suddhi and Sangathan movements and Tanzim and Tabligh. The bitter struggle in 1924 to depose two Muhammadan Ministers had also been taken by a section of Muhammans as indicating what they might expect from the Hindus under popular government.

"UNDISGUISED COMMUNALISM."

The reign of undisguised communalism was heralded by the outspoken speech of Sir Abdur Rahim at Aligarh in December, 1925, which for the first time clearly exposed the extent of the breach between the two communities. Few people succeeded thereafter in keeping their heads above the rising waves of communalism. Nor was the Swarajist policy calculated to mitigate the bitterness of communal feeling. After recalling the three phases of Calcutta riots and their echoes in the mofussil the report proceeds to say what Chauri Chaura had revealed to the originator of the Non-co-operation movement the Calcutta riots should have brought home to the leaders of the rival communities the extreme danger of rousing the masses by an appeal to their religious sentiments. Referring to the ban on the entry of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Moonje in August, 1926, which both the Pandit and the Doctor disobeyed, the report says on a consideration of the Pandit's subsequent speech the cases institut ed against them were withdrawn.

"TERRORIST CONSPIRACY."

Turning to the terrorist conspiracy in India the report says that its serious nature was brought to the public notice by the open trial of several members of that party. Houses at Dakhkineshwar and Sovabazar were found by courts to have been "in occupation of members of one conspiracy immediate object of which was to bring about a revolution by violent methods." The conspiracy included importation of fire-arms and one accused was found to have been "specially employed to arrange for the import of pistols and revolvers from Rangoon. The fact that acensed in these cases were mostly in their early twenties shows once more how "it is the impressionable youth of Bengal which is being seduced and sacrificed by this insane organisation." The widespread ramifications of the party were also demonstrated by the simultaneous appearance in several provinces of a revolutionary leaflet bearing the signature of "Vijay Kumar, President, Central Council, Revolutionary Party of India." This man was found to be an incorrigible member of the terrorist party.

The daring and ruthless murder in the Alipore Jail of Rai B. N. Chatterjee Bahadur, a Police Officer who dealt with political crimes, again brought into relief the character of members of the terrorist party.

Alluding to the Swaraj Party the report declares that though personal rivalries were not so prominent, dissensions among the Swarajists were no less real and serious.

Touching on the police, the report adds that critics of the police were proverbially wise after the event. During and after riots criticism of police measure were poured forth with in great abundance. It was suggested in many quarters that if firing had been resorted to more freely it would have effectively checked riots from spreading but the main feature of the disturbances was the number of isolated attacksk in alleys and by-lanes out of sight of police. To deal with such isolated attacks by firing was out of the question and would, at the best, have resulted only in the shooting of innocent people with very little chance of hitting the culprits. Nor was it practicable to arrest all the rioters as assailants immediately made themselves scarce in lanes with which the dsturbed area abounds and found shelter among their co-religionists. It was impossible for the police to find them out or establish their indentity even though they arrived within a short time of the occurrence.

The riots brought into prominence the importance of European element in the Calcutta police force. They were the only section of force who inspired conldence and there were insistent demands for posting sergeants in quarters where communal feeling was high.

A HIT AT INDIAN PRESS.

Referring to the press the report expresses opinion that the tone of the Indian Press could hardly be called satisfactory and adds an intense obsession with politics prevents the press from treating public questions with any regard to their relative importance. Bolshevik theories and activities found little support among the Indian papers. The open sympathy of the press towards revolutionary activities continued unabated during the year by constantly idealising the terrorists as martyrs to the cause of their country. It not only encouraged revolutionaries to presist in their attitude but also incited impressionable youths to follow their example. Attempts were made to belittle the finds of bombs and other dangerous weapons. Suspicion was expressed that they had been fabricated by the police in order to bias the new Viceroy and even moral justification for such activities was not wanting.—A. P.

CRITICISM "IN GOOD FAITH"

JUDGE HOLDS ARTICLE AS "CLEAR CONTEMPT OF COURT"

LAHORE, June 21.

In "The Muslim Outlook" case before the full bench of the Punjab High Court, counsel for the defendants, at the outset questioned the authority of the Court to try the accused as they were discussing the decision of a non-residency High Court. Counsel argued that by virtue of the powers vested in it, this was a court of records and quoting Rule 6 of Lahore page 525, counsel submitted that every court of record could not proceed summarily to hear the offence. To proceed summarily in matters of contempt was practised under the common law of England. Presidency courts were invested with powers and they not only claimed to exercise such powers, but also the enactments of different Presidency High Courts continued to the respective High Courts.

The Government Advocate submitted the article, 'Resign" subject matter of the contempt and said that since the accused persons were educated and knew their responsibility should be punished for their offence which was contempt of court.

After lunch, Mr. Zafrullah, counsel for the respondent (editor), submitted that criticism of the judgment of a High Court judge did not constitute contempt of court. The officer of the Court, he said, was a public servant and it would not be an offence if he were called upon to resign. Acts of public servants were liable to severe criticism. The suggestion that he should resign was made in good faith and i tcould not be contempt of court. The person who suggested the course to resign had lost his confidence in the judge.

Their Lordships held the article in question amounted to clear contempt of court. They held Mr. D. S. Bukhary, editor, and Mr. Nurul Haq, printer and publisher of "The Muslim Outlook," as the responsible persons for writing the article. Holding them guilty of the offence, their Lordships convicted and sentenced Bukhary to undergo simple imprisonment for six months ad to pay a fine of Rs. 750 and Nurul Haq to undergo three months simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000.—Free Press.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST FINANCES

DEFICIT OF 11½ LAKHS

At the Port Trust meeting held on Tuesday, the Chairman announced that the accounts for the financial year ending 31st March 1927, had now been finally closed, and the result of the year's working was a deficit of Rs. 11 1/2 lakhs. The deficit anticipated in the revised Budget Estimates was Rs. 17 lakhs. The situation had, therefore, improved to the extent of Rs. 5 1/2 lakhs.

The actual expenditure on Revenue Account (excluding Pilotage and Special Expenditure) was Rs. 4 1/2 lakhs below the revised estimates and about Rs. 12 lakhs less than the original Budget Estimates for 1926-27. at the same time there had been a slight improvement in revenue receipts of about Rs. 1 lakh over the revised estimates.

The Chairman observed that the past year had been an exceptionally bad one and that all Public Bodies had felt the effect of the continued depression in trade. The principal factors affecting the past year's revenue had been the falling off in exports of cotton and of seeds, but the deficit from these and other causes had to an appreciable extent been set off by the reduction of expenditure through continued retrenchment and economy in all departs. The accounts had not been audited but no material change was anticipated.

The following main items of business were also disposed of:—

A 10 years' extension of lease was granted to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Managing Agents, the B. I. S. No Co., Ltd., in respect of the area near Hughes Dry Dock used for a repair and fitting shop for vessels in Dock.

It was decided on a representation from various coke merchants to abolish the Port Trust Railway through freight charge on coke of Rs. 6 per wagon to or from the General Station and also to reduce from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 the charge per wagon on coke booked to or from private and wharf sidings. This revision of the Tariff brings the Port Trust through freight charges on coke into line with those levied on coal.

Additional items of expenditure that were sanctioned included the widening of the entrance to Mahim Bunder from the Bandra Causeway, and the purchase of 6 additional Rowlandson Automatic Point Locks for the Port Trust Railway, experience of the use of this type of lock in the prevention of derailments having proved extremely satisfactory.

At the close of the Meeting the Chairman referred to the impending departure from Bombay of Major-General E. S. Girdwood.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A MEMBER.

STORM IN SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

ABUSIVE PART OF REPORT DELETED.

The Meeting of the Schools Committee last evening was marked by a heated debate. The item on the agenda over which the storm raged was the Secretary's report on the alleged false accounts presented by the Kanji Karamsey Mandvi School with a view, as the Secretary alleges, to obtaining more grant-in-aid from the Schools Committee. The report of the Secretary on the matter "inter alia" stated that the annual statement of receipts and expenditure for the official year 1925/26 as submitted by Kanji Karamsey Mandvi School had revealed a deliberate attempt on the part of the manager to present to the Schools Committee a swollen expenditure with a view to secure enhanced grant-in-aid from that bady." The Secretary further alleged that the rent shown in the statement was higher than the actual one. Proceeding the report said that Mr. Kanji Master, the manager of the said school, a member of the Bombay Corporation and also a member of the Schools Committee, had visited the Secretary and requested him to desist from making a report of that kind. The Secretary was not satisfied by the explanation given by Mr. Kanji Master. The school had obtained no permission of the Schools Committee for opening fifth, sixth and seventh standards and therefore, a part of the grant-in-aid given was inadmissible under the rule. Salaries to teachers were paid out of proportion, that was, according to the Secretary, against the spirit of a certain rule in the grant-in-aid code. In the conclusion of his report the Secretary said:—"I may also state further that this investigation has disclosed facts which go a great way to prove that the Schools Committee was also misled bwy the manager of this school in asking the special grant on the plea of straitened circumstances." The report denied the fact that that the managership or the proprietorship of the school was transferred from Mr. Kanji Master to his brother Mr. Devshi Karamsey Shah.

ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.

Mr. Boman Behram launched a vigorous attack against the report of the Secretary. He said he should like to draw the very serious attention of the Committee to the abusive language used by the Secretary in his report. The report, he added, contained charges which were not proved by means of proper evidence. At one place the report said that the statement of the school had revealed to the Secretary a deliberate attempt on the part of the manager to present a swollen expenditure with a view to secure enhanced grant-in-aid. Now that was a very indecent language. Before the matter was properly investigated and charges proved, the Secretary ought not to have made those serious allegations against a member of the Schools Committee. Still worse language was used in the conclusion of the report. The Secretary said that the Schools Committee was misled by the manager of the school in asking the special gram on the plea of straitened circumstances The language of that kind was unworthy of the responsible officer of the Schools Committee. The Committee would not allow that kind of abusive language against one of its members.

MOVE FOR DELETION.

Mr. Boman Behram then moved the following resolutions:—

"This Committee views with regret and disapproves the use by the Secretary of the following phrases in his report dated 10th June 1927.

(1) "Has revealed to me a deliberate attempt to present a swollen expenditure with a view to secure enhanced grant-in-aid. and (2) "The Schools Committee was also misled by the manager in asking the special grant on the plea of straitened circumstances."

"The said abusive phrases should be deleted from the report and the matter be referred for remark to the Superintendent, aided schools."

Mr. Motivala seconded the resolution. His contention was that the Secretary who was in the service of the Schools Committee ought not to have used that abusive language against a member of the Committee. The Secretary should have been very careful in framing his report. The language of the report should that the Secretary had prejudged the issue in the matter. It was improper for him to take a biased view of the situation.

"SHEER INJUSTICE."

Mr. Fazul Ebrahim, in supporting the resolution, attacked the language of the report on the grounds that Mr. Kanji Master was a citizen of Bombay and it was sheer injustice to make definite charges against a citizen unless those charges were proved by means of authentic and responsible evidence. He then described the ordinary procedure by which a grant was made by the Schools Committee to a school. It was the duty of the Superintendent, the speaker maintained, to examine the accounts of all grant-in-aid schools and certify as to their accuracy. In the case under discussion, the grant was sanctioned and the amount was paid. There was no use of enquiry into the matter until the Committee had before them an official statement from the responsible officer. Mr. Fazul Ebrahim stressed the point that the matter be referred to the Superintendent.

Prof. Rao also agreed on the point that th remarks of the Secretary should be sent back to the Superintendent.

SECRETARY'S ACTION DEFENDED.

The defence of the Secretary's actibn came only from Mr. Dimtimkar. He did not agree with the previous speakers. He argued that in his report the Secretary had referred to Mr. Kanji Master as the proprietor of the school and not as a member of the Schools Committee. The document regarding the change of proprietorship produced by Mr. Kanji Master had yet to be proved. According to him, the Secretary was quite justified in using the language that he had used. The Committee had further, to consider the fact that the Superintendent might have also bungled. Mr. Dimtimkar then moved an amendment to the resolution that the report of the Secretary be referred to the grants-in-aid Sub-Committee for thorough investigation and report. As the mover of the amendment had already apprehended it, the amendment fell through for want of seconding.

Mr. Fazul Ebrahim was surprised at the attitude which Mr. Dimtimkar had taken. Manager of the school was after all a citizen of Bombay and viewed from that standpoint the language used by the Secretary was worse still. He again emphasized the point that the matter be sent back to the Superintendent. If the Committee found that the Superintendent had bungled he would certainly be dismissed. He was still more surprised to see that in the report of the Secretary there was not a single allegation against the Superintendent but all the allegations were heaped upon Mr. Kanji Master.

The Secretary was given the chance of a personal explanation. He admitted that the mistake of the language was not knowingly done. He might have been carried away by vehemence.

After Boman Behram had replied to the criticism the resolution was put to vote and declared carried, Seven voted for the resolution and one against.

At this stage the proceedings terminated.

JODHPUR MAHARAJA'S ADVENTURE

TIGRESS SKILFULLY SHOT DEAD

MADRAS, June 22.

The Ooty correspondent of the "Madras Mail" reports a thrilling adventure which the Maharaja of Jodhpur who was travelling from Teppakadu to Bandipore in search of sport was faced with when a tigress jumped in front of his car he was travelling in. The Maharaja brought his rifle to the shoulder and asking his younger brother to turn the electric spot-light on the beast and fired. The tigress dropped dead at the foot of the car. The shot was afterwards found to have gone through the eye.—Free Press.

RANGOON POLICE BUNGLE

INNOCENT MAN RELEASED AFTER ARREST

RANGOON, June 22.

Police released Maung Po Kyin, who was arrested as the notorious outlaw San Phai, who is wanted by the police for committing ten murders. Now it has been satisfactorily established that the arrested man is not the outlaw San Phai.—Free Press.

FALSE STATEMENT IN AFFIDAVIT

KRISHNA BEHARI GETS 4 MONTHS R I.

ALLAHABAD, June 22.

The Joint Magistrate of Allahabad senteneed Krishna Behari, who was prosecuted under Section 199 I.P.C. for making false statement in an affidavit filed before the court in connection with the Lakhna Estate Succession case on a complaint of the High Court, to four months rigorous imprisonment.—Free Press.

SWEARING A FALSE AFFIDAVIT

WITNESS IN LAKHEA CASE GETS 4 MONTHS R. I.

ALLAHABAD, June 22.

In the sequel to the Lakhea Raj succession case in which a man named Krishna Behari was recently tried on a charge of swearing a false affidavit that he saw Mussamat Mahtab Knar with Rao Narsing Rao at Bombay on his return from England the Joint Magistrate has found the accused guilty and sentenced him to four months rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

CROI REES BEATS RAYMOND

LONDON, June 21.

The spoilsport weather left its mark on Wimbledon. Crowds of women who had flocked to witness the scheduled second round match on the Centre Court, between Betty Nuthall and Fraulein Aussem, ged 16 and 18 respectively, but were disappointed owing to rain curtailing the programme. They were however, consoled with glimpses of the form of Miss Wills, Mrs. Godfree, Senorita de Alvarez and the South African 17 year old player, Miss. Heine, all of whom were successful. Godfree and Alvarez, who were in the byes in the first round, thus enter the third round.

The most surprising feature in men's singles, to-day, was defeat of another seeded player, Raymond, who was beaten by the accurate driving and greater patience of Crole-Rees. Tilden and Locoste, the potential finalists, were not extended. Fritzaheim, De Kehrling and Kozeluh have entered the third round in which the British hope is now limited to Crole-Rees, Gregory and Kingsley.

SECOND ROUND RESULTS.

The following are further results in the second round:—

(1) England beat former boy champion Lachford 4|6, 1|6, 8|6, 6|4, 6|3.

(2) Cochet beat British Davis Cup player Turnbull 6|2, 0|6, 6|2, 6|3.

(3) Tilden beat Poland (England) 6|0, 6|3, 6|1.

(4) Borotra beat Radcliffe (England) 7|5, 3|6, 6|4, 6|4.—Reuter's Special.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON CHAUKIDAR

LANCE CORPORAL ARRESTED

SIMLA, June 22.

A report has been received from jutog cantonment that Lance Corporal J. Wilson of the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers has been arrested under Section 304 A Criminal Procedure Code on a charge of assaulting Phulia a chaukidar of the Roman Catholic Church of Jutog. It is alleged that the accused went to the house of Phulia at midnight knocked at his door and as soon as Phulia opened it and discovered a solder he and his wife raised a cry whereupon the accused hit Phulia with a stone. The alarm raised by Phulia and his wife brought in assistance and the accused was arrested on the spot. The chaukidar was removed to hospital where he died a few hours later. The police investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN TO SUE HIMSELF?

PIQUANT SITUATION IN COCHIN

MADRAS, June 22.

Piquant situation has arisen in Cochin where the Municipality is threatened with dissolution by the Madras Government. The Government order charges the municipality with want of sense of responsibility and weakness of mind such as to render it incompetent to perform its duties or else with perverse determination to bring municipal administration into contempt.

The basis for the indietment is that four months after deciding to take civil and criminal proceedings against Mr. Jacob, late Chairman, for alleged irregularities in the matter of contracts, the council elected the same person as Chairman. The result is a "ridiculous position" has been brought about whereby the Chairman has not only to see himself in civil court but has also to prosecute himself criminally.

According to the "Swarajya" correspondent, some members of the municipality have submitted an explanation to the Government. They say that the statement of Government that the council decided to prosecute Mr. Jacob is clearly incorrect. Since the original resolution there had been a change in the composition of the council into which have come unprejudiced men. Moreover, the original resolutions were passed in hot haste in ignorance of all available facts and papers. The solicitors of the Council opined that there was no immediate cause of action against Mr. Jacob which could be kept suspended, on the contingency of failure to realise the amounts from the contractor. The councillors contend there was no resolution against Mr. Jacob on the date of his election, capable of taking immediate effect. Surely, add the councillors, Government will not argue that the council cannot change its mind on the subject when fresh light is thrown and new acts are placed before it.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson opened the new buildings of the New Poona College on Monday.

Sir Egbert Hammon, Governor-designate of Assam arrived at Rametra on Monday evening to stay at Government House.

It is officially announced that Sir John Thompson who is proceeding on leave in autumn, will be succeeded by the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Watson as Political Secretary and that Mr. E. H. Healy will succeed Mr. Watson as A.G.G., Western States.

Colonel W. D. Croft, General Staff Branch, Army Headquarters and Lt.-Colonel J. Morrison M. G. S. Branch, Army Headquarters are granted 116 days and 94 days leave out of India, respectitely.

INDIAN GROUNDNUT INDUSTRY

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN MERCHANTS

EVIDENCE BEFORE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

LONDON, June 21.

Giving evidence, to-day, before the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India Mr. Steiner, representing Messrs. Volkart Brother, London, the large Indian Shippers estimated that Indian ground-nuts were half sovereign per ton better in value than the Chinese. Ground-nuts were holding their own in the British markets despite certain deterioration in oil owing to careless shelling by machinery. His firm had last year approached the Director of Agriculture, Madras, to stop the practice of wetting nuts prior to shelling. The Imperial Marketing Board had recently enquired into the matter. In his opinion it was only malpractices of some people which gave ground-nuts a bad name. The mixing of dirt among imported nuts in many instances was deliberate.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN MERCHANTS.

Mr. J. E. Frost, Director, British Oil and Cake Mills, Limited, said that his firm preferred Indian linseed to any other. The former had rather a heavy admixture of dirt reduced to minimum. He wished he could have more of Indian seed as they had to fall back on the argenting. The admixture of dust and dirt with the Bombay seed was a serious matter because under the Food and Drugs Act his firm was liable for prosecution if their oilcake contained over two per cent. of dust. That quantity of curious metals, nails and needles were taken out of cotton-seed by their magnets was unbelievable. They found way there through pure carelessness. He paid a high tribute to the honour and integrity of Indian merchants and said: "our relations with them have been most pleasant."—Reuter.

NEED FOR IMPROVING INDIAN HEMP

PLEA FOR BETTER CONTROL IN BOMBAY.

LONDON, June 21.

Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on vegetable fibres said Indian hemp was too tightly baled, was of irregular quality, and contained excessive dust. If India did not improve the quantity and quality of her hemp there were plenty of other countries which could replace her. It was most important that hemp should be shipped under the name of province or district by which it was currently known to the trade and substitution of inferior grades or mixing should not be permitted.

The agricultural departments in India might assist considerably by disseminating accurate information with regard to growing and retting and preparing hemp for the market. The Italian practice might well be investigated as a model for the Indian cultivators. Better control might be exercised in Bombay in the selection for marketing in order to keep fibres from different districts separate. The commission adjourned till to-morrow.—Reuter.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

NO HARDSHIP IN DEFERRED REBATES

LONDON, June 22.

Mr. J. A. Swan of Messrs. Steel Brothers and Co., Ld., East India Merchants, giving evidence to-day before the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, said that British Liners were as cheap as German Liners, he did not think that there was any hardship in the deferred rebate system, imposed by the British shipowners. He added that arrangements for shipping were very good. He hoped that there would be increased export of Burma cotton for which there was great demand.

Mr. D. A. Anderson of the Jute Importers' Association said that the quality of jute had depreciated in recent years. He complained that official forecasts were quite inaccurate and they encouraged speculator instead of helping legitimate trader.

The Commission then adjourned till tomorrow.—Reuter.

EMPIRE EDUCATION CONFERENCE

OPENED BY PRINCE OF WALES

LONDON, June 21.

Prince of Wales opened the Empire Education Conference at the offices of the Board of Education. He made a brief and cordial speech of welcome after which he chatted with the delegates and shook hands and greeted each one of them.

Sir A. Chatterjee seconded a vote of thanks to the Prince of Wales moved by Sir John Gilmour. The proceedings were private.—Reuter's Special.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA

M. CHICHERIN'S VISIT TO BERLIN

NATIONALISTS FAVOUR DEAL WITH BRITAIN

Political interest here is concentrated on the forthcoming visit of M. Chicherin, who, it is announced, will confer with the Chancellor and the Foreign Minister, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Herald."

It is no secret that these conferences will revolve around the Anglo-Russian break; nor is there anywhere the smallest doubt that the two German statesmen will avail themselves of the opportunity to reiterate their solemn assurances of absolute neutrality in the conflict. But beyond these two facts there remains a wide field for speculation.

The Nationalists are toying with the idea of throwing in their lot with the English Government. Their Press during the last few days has been justifying the action of the British Government and deploring the German Government's action in taking over Russian representation in London and extending hospitality to the Arcos employees.

There is a strong suspicion here that the Nationalists would not be averse to selling Germany's military resources, both actual and potential, if only the bid were high enough—for example, an offer on the part of England to secure the complete evacuation of the Rhineland and recovery of the Sarre would make pliable tools of the Nationalists.

However, even the German Nationalists realise the extreme difficulties involved in swinging Germany into line against Russia. They would have to overcome a strong opposition, actuated by political, economic and sentimental motives, and not confined to Labour alone.

ANGLOWAHABI DISCUSSION

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT REACHED

The "Near East and India" writes:

Until the actual terms are known of the Treaty which Sir Gilbert Clayton has signed with the Wahhabi leader, King Ibn Saoud, it is idle to speculate upon the future of Arabia and particularly of Anglo-Arab relations. The essential thing is, however, that an amicable conclusion has been reached to the negotiations that were started last November at the request of the ruler of the Hijaz and of Najd. Whether there has been any marked conciliation on either side, and whether points that appeared extremely doubtful of settlement have actually been smoothed over all this must be left for comment until Sir Gilbert Clayton has returned to London. In the meantime we may cordially congratulate both the British and the Arab parties to this new agreement. And, apart from personalities, it is obvious that the various Departments of the British Government which issued instructions to the British representative also deserve credits for their envisaging of the new situation that has arisen in Arabia. That a second rebuff should have succeeded the negotiations last year with another Arab chieftain, the Imam Yahia of the Yaman, was, indeed, almost unthinkable and it is highly satisfactory that the Anglo-Wahhabi position is now settled.

MOCK "INDEPENDENCE"

The "Daily Herald" writes:—

The despatch of battleships to Egypt is in accordance with custom—described in official circles as an "ordinary precautionary measure." And, indeed, it is by no means extraordinary. For it has become the custom of this Government, whenever it has a dispute with the Egyptian Government, to send warships to Alexandria to back up its arguments.

Egypt is theoretically an independent country. But when last year Zaglul Pasha's followers secured an overwhelming majority in the elections, and Zaglul, in accordance with constitutional custom, should have become Premier, battleships were hastily despatched in order to ensure the appointment of a Minister who, though almost without a follower in Parliament, had August approval of Lord Lloyd.

So it is to-day. Lord Lloyd has presented to the Government of this "independent" country certain proposals for the reorganisation of its army. He has demanded amongst other things the retention of the office of Sirdar—or Commander-in-Chief—which has been in abeyance since 1924, and the appointment to it of a British general.

The Budget Committee of the Egyptian Parliament, in exercise of its constitutional rights and duties, has declined to recommend the voting of money to defray the gentleman's salary and expenses.

And promptly two battleships are ordered to Alexandria: apparently in the expectation that their presence in that port, with its memories of the bombardment of 1882, will induce the "independent" Egyptian Parliament to change its mind.

Plain English, they are going there to intimidate the Egyptians. The Government is "picketing" Egypt with 15-inch.

MR. HEERJIBEHEDIN SUED.

RS 75,000 CLAIMED AS DAMAGES

"JAME" V "KAISER-I-HIND"

Mr. Jehangir Behramji Marzban Proprietor and Publisher of the Gujarati daily, the "Jame-Jamshed," Mr. Pherozesha Jehangir Marzban, Editor of "Jame-Jamshed", and Mr. Jal Jehangir Marzban, Printer of "Jame-Jamshed," (who died last year in the sea at Juhu in trying to save a drowning lady, subsequent to the filing of the plaint) filed the following plaint in the High Court of judicature at Bombay, charging with defamation Mr. Eruchshaw R. Hirjibehedin, Proprietor, Publisher and Editor of the Gujerati Weekly, the "Kaiser-e-Hind."

The case will be shortly heard before Mr. Justice Blackwell in the Bombay High Court.

The Plaintiffs said in their plaint:

1. The first plaintiff is the proprietor and publisher of the "Jame Jamshed" newspaper, a Gujarati daily which has a large circulation in India and particularly amongst the Parsis of Bombay. The second plaintiff is the editor and the third plaintiff is the manager of the said paper.

2. The defendant is the proprietor, publisher and editor of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" newspaper which is a Gujarati weekly. The defendant was formerly a reporter in the employ of the "Jame Jamshed" on a salary of Rs. 40 a month. His services were dispensed with about 8 years ago. Thereafter for a short time he contributed to the "Parsi," which was more or less a rival newspaper and published articles in the said newspaper calculated to disparage the plaintiffs in their profession as journalists.

3. About 5 years ago the defendant purchased the "Kaiser-i-Hind" the afore said weekly and he has been since publishing and editing the same.

4. In the said "Kaiser-i-Hind", under the heading of 'Ardha no Khurdo-Ardho Badho" (i.e. plain-speaking) which purports to be contributed by 'Chalni Rupio' (i.e. current coin) certain columns commenced to appear shortly after it passed into the hands of the defendant. In these columns and under the aforesaid heading under the pretext of making comments on current events and incidents, the writer invariably made defamatory statements against persons who were not in good favour of the defendant and it is well known from the nature of the said writings that the defendant himself is the author of these writings. In these writings the defendant has shown special animus against the first plaintiff who is the proprietor and his two sons the second and third plaintiffs who are respectively the editor and the manager of the said "Jame Jamshed."

5. Recently the plaintiffs published an advertisement given by their constituents Messrs. T. R. Pratt and Co., regarding their business. The said advertisement was in the form of an obituary notice printed on a leaflet and was circulated in Bombay with the issue of the "Jame Jamshed" of the 11th of June, 1924. Hereto annexed and marked collectively A are a copy of the said leaflet and its office translation.

A TRADE ADVERTISEMENT.

6. The plaintiffs submit that on perusal of the said leaflet any man of average intelligence would see at a glance that it was a trade advertisement. No Parsi of ordinary intelligence who happened to read the said advertisement would have been misled into believing that it was a real obituary notice or that death had occurred of a Parsi of that name. It is obvious that the object of the advertisers in selecting this form of advertisement was to make people read their advertisement from the beginning to the end.

7. This advertisement however appears to have given an opportunity to the defendant of renewing the attacks on the plaintiffs and their paper and holding them up to hatred contempt and ridicule of the Parsi community and the public in general. The defendant under the cover of making fair comments on the impropriety of such an advertisement has conveyed imputations disparaging and injurious to the plaintiffs in their business and profession of journalists and newspaper publishers. The defendant has published in the said paper "Kaiser-i-Hind" under the said heading "Ardhano Khurdo Ardho Badho" (i.e., plain speaking) in the issue of the 15th of June, 1924, letters purporting to have been received by "Chalni Rupio" (i.e., current coin) from the local and upcountry correspondents complaining of the conduct and business methods of the plaintiffs' and charging them with deceiving the Parsi community and making illicit gain by publishing a false advertisement. The said writer then proceeds to answer and under the pretext of answering his so called correspondents he villifies the plaintiffs and maliciously makes statements which are grossly defamatory of the plaintiffs and imputations 'inter alia' are made that the plaintiffs had in publishing the said advertisement shown mean and vulgar taste, that they had descended to a very low level for the purpose of making money and further states that rather than making money by such contemptuous method it would be better for them to go about begging for money openly with a cocoanut-shell bowl in their hands. Hereto annexed and marked B is an official translation of said columns of "Kaiser-i-Hind" of the 15th of June, 1924.

8. The defendant did not rest content with this highly defamatory article of the plaintiff but resumed the attack in the columns of his paper under the said heading in the next issue of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" of the 22nd of June, 1924. In the said issue imputations are made that the plaintiffs had sold their faith for money and that the plaintiffs for filling their stomach by licking their hands deceived the whole community by publishing a fraudulent obituary notice and along therewith took its moneys and put it into their pocket.

ALLEGED DECEIVING OF PUBLIC.

The defendant then suggests that the plaintiffs had rendered themselves liable for criminal prosecution for deceiving the public by means of the said advertisement and that they should be prosecuted! The defendant exhorted the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat to take a lead in the matter to compel the firm of T. R. Pratt and Co. who had advertised their trade in this manner as also the plaintiffs who were guilty of publishing such advertisement to give an abject apology in public. Herto annexed and marked C is an official translation of the article.

9. The plaintiffs say that the defendant in order to misled the public and the readers of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" printed an incorrect copy of the said advertisement in the said columns of the issue of "Kaiser-i-Hind" of the 15th of June, 1924 and deliberately omitted all reference to the said T. R. Pratt and Co. and their Buick Car. The defendant also printed the name of the supposed deceased as "Dorabji" instead of "Dobraji" as in the original advertisement so as not to show that the name was on the face of it a fictitious one.

10. The plaintiffs submit that as a matter of fact the leaflet published and distributed by them was a real business advertisement given by one of their constituents who are a leading firm of Bombay in the motor trade and that there was nothing wrong legally or morally in publishing the said advertisement in the form they received it and even from the journalistic point of view the form of the advertisement could not be said to be objectionable. The plaintiffs say that the motive of the defendant for making the virulent attacks was to run down the plaintiff's paper and to hold them up to hatred and ridicule of the Parsi community maliciously. The imputations contained in the said articles were calculated to lower the reputation of the plaintiffs in the estimation of the public and the Parsi community in particular and specially their character as journalists.

DEFENDANT DENIES DEFAMATION.

11. On or about the 28th of June, 1924 the plaintiffs through their attorneys wrote a letter to the defendant which was served on him on the 30th of June 1924 calling upon him to tender an unconditional apology for publishing the articles complained of and to pay Rs. 25,000 to each of the plaintiff as damages. The defendant through his attorneys replied by their letter of the 4th of July, 1924 denying that the statements complained of were defamatory and justifying the said writings on the ground that the statements contained therein were fair and 'bona fide' comments on a matter of special interest to the Parsi community. The defendant has declined to tender an apology and aggravated the said libel by challenging the plaintiffs to take whatever steps they liked. Hereto annexed and marked collectively D are copies of the said letters.

12. The plaintiffs say that they have suffered damages from the defendant falsely and maliciously printing and publishing the said libel in the issues of the said "Kaiser-i-Hind" of the 15th and 22nd of June, 1924. The said writings are malicious and beyond all proper limits of fair comments. The plaintiffs submit that the said comments were not made with any belief in their justice or honesty but they maliciously attributed to the plaintiffs wicked and corrupt motives in the conduct of their business.

13. The said newspaper "Kaiser-i-Hind' is printed and published in Bombay and the defendant resides in Bombay and the whole cause of action has arisen in Bombay. The plaintiffs therefore submit that this Honourable Court has jurisdiction to try this suit.

14. The plaintiffs will rely on documents a list whereof is herto annexed.

The plaintiffs therefore pray for the following and such further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require:

(a) That the defendant may be ordered to pay the sum of Rs. 25,000 or such other sum as this Honourable Court may deem fit as damages to each of the plaintiffs Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

(b) Special damages if any and

(c) Costs of this suit.

WRITTEN STATEMENT.

Mr. Eruchshaw R. Hirjebehedin in his written statement said:

1. The statements contained in para. 1 of the plaint are admitted.

2. Referring to para. 2 of the plaint, the defendant admits that he is the proprietor and editor of the 'Kaiser-i-Hind' and that he was formerly on the reporting and edititorial staff of the "Jame Jamshed" and that the salary which the plaintiff paid him was Rs. 40 per month. The defendant denies his services were dispensed with about 8 years ago at all. The defendant voluntarily left the service of the "Jame Jamshed" in 1906 when he became the Gujarati editor of the 'Parsee" which appointment he held until 1915.

3. The defendant denies that he published in the Parsi articles calculated to disparage the plaintiffs in their profession of journalists. On the other hand the first and second plaintiffs published in the "Jame Jamshed" defamatory statements concerning the defendant for which they tendered an unqualified apology which was published in the "Jame Jamshed" on the 6th August, 1909 and in the "Parsee" on the 8th August, 1909.

4. Referring to para. 3 of the plaint, the defendant purchased the "Kaiser-i-Hind" ten years ago and not five years ago as alleged.

5. Referring to para 4 of the plaint the defendant admits that he has contributed in the "Kaiser-i-Hind" columns under the heading of 'Ardha no Khurdo Ardho Badho" (i.e., calling a spade a spade) by "Chalni Rupio" (i.e., current coin) during the last four years or thereabouts. Previously one Doomasia who is now dead wrote under the said name. The defendant denies that under the aforesaid heading under the pretext of making comments on current events and incidents he invariably made defamatory statements against persons who were not in good favour with him. The defendant denies that he has shown 'special animus' or any animus against the plaintiffs or any of them. The said columns are devoted to fair and 'bona fide' comment and criticism on matters of public interest to the community.

ADVT. "LIKELY TO MISLEAD PEOPLE."

6. Referring to paras 5 and 6 of the plaint, the defendant denies that any man of average intelligence would see at a glance that the said leaflet was a trade-advertisement and that no Parsee of ordinary intelligence who happened to read the leaflet would have been misled into believing that it was a real obituary notice. There was no writing on the said leaflet to indicate that it was an advertisement and it is common amongst the Parsee community to announce deaths by means of such leaflets when such deaths have taken place too late for the notice to be printed in the usual obituary notice columns. The defendant says that the object of the advertisors in selecting that form of advertisement as stated in the said para namely "to make people read their advertisement from beginning to end" shows that the plaintiffs well knew that such a leaflet would be likely to mislead and that they intended that it should mislead readers into the belief that a Parsee had died and that such leaflet was genuine obituary notice and that they should therefore proceed to read the same from beginning to end.

7. Referring to para 7 of the plaint, the defendant says that the first sentence thereof is irrelevant. The defendant denies that he made renewed attacks on the plaintiffs or their papers holding them up to hatred ridicule and contempt. The defendant denies that under cover of making fair comments on the impropriety of such advertisements he has conveyed imputations disparaging and injurious to the plaintiffs in their business and profession of journalists and newspaper publishers.

8. With further reference to para 7 of the plaint, the defendant admits that he printed and published in the "Kaiser i Hind" of the 15th June 1924 the matter —an offical translation whereof is annexed to the plaint and marked B. The letters printed and referred to therein were genuine letters received by the defendant from persons whose feelings were offended by the said advertisement. The defendant does not admit that the effect of such letters and answers is correctly set out in the said para and will refer to the said letters and answers when produced for the proper ascertainment of their terms and meaning. The defendant denies that he villifies the plaintiffs and maliciously makes statements grossly defamatory of the plaintiffs as alleged.

'GENUINE LETTERS OF COMPLAINT'

9. Referring to para 8 of the plaint, the defendant denies that the said article was highly defamatory and he denies that he made or renewed an attack as alleged. The defendant admits that he published in the issue of the "Kaiser i Hind" of the 22nd June, 1924 the articles copy of which is annexed to the plaint and marked C. The letters which form part of such article were genuine letters received by the defendant. The defendant does not admit that the effect of the said letters is correctly set out in the said para and will refer to the article when produced for the proper ascertainment of its term and meaning.

10. Referring to para. 9 of the plaint, the defendant denies that in order to mislead the public and the readers of the "Kaiser i Hind" he printed an incorrect copy of the plaintiffs' said advertisement. He admits that he omitted the names of T. R. Pratt and Co., and their British car but he referred to the fact that the announcement was an advertisement and stated that he omitted the name and address of the person who inserted the advertisement so that he should not receive free and undeserving publicity at the defendant's hands. The defendant printed the name of the supposed deceased as "Dorabjee" because he took the name "Dobrajee" to be a typist's error. The defendant does not admit that printing of the name as "Dorabjee" was intentional and denies that if it was intentional it shoped on the face of the announcement that it was fictitious one.

11. Referring to para. 10 of the plaint, the defendant denies that there was nothing wrong legally or morally in publishing the said advertisement in the said form and that even from journalistic point of view the form of the said advertisement could not be said to be objectionable. The defendant denies each and every of the other allegations contained in the said paragraph.

12. The defendant says that the publication of the said advertisement in the said form was highly objectionable and shocking to the religious feelings and sentiments of the members of the Parsee community inasmuch as the printing of an advertisement in the shape of an obituary notice under the heading of funeral which implied a solemn religious rite and ceremony was a profanation of a sacred and religious subject.

"ARTICLES TRUE IN SUBSTANCE."

13. The defendant says that the said articles Exs. B, C, to the plaint in so far as they consist of allegations of facts are true in substance and in fact and in so far as they consist of expressions of opinion are fair comments made in good faith and without malice upon the said facts which are matters of public interest.

14. Referring to para. 11 of the plaint, the defendant admits the correspondence referred to therein. He denies that he aggravated the said alleged libel as alleged.

15. Referring to para 12 of the plaint the defendant denies that the plaintiffs have suffered the alleged or any damage. He denies each and every of the other allegations contained in the said para.

PARSIS AND PERSIA.

TRUE LESSON OF "SHAH NAMEH."

MR. G. K. NARIMAN'S APPEAL.

Presiding over the meeting in connection with a religious Jashn performed by the Parsis of Byculla and Parel last week, Mr. G. K. Nariman exhorted his co-religionists to give up wainning about the destruction of Zoroastrian Persia by foreigners and not to be guided exclusively by sentimentalism and poetic license of the "Shah Nameh." The latter was an immortal epic. But the author was a poet, a matchless minstrel, not a historian. The proper lesson to learn from the existence of the great Iranian epic of pre-Islamic days and the life of Firdausi who flourished in the eleventh century was missed by the Parsis. Three hundred years after the Arab invasion the Zoroastrian kings of Persia continued to be eulogised and the civilisation of their bygone days was looked back as a pattern and not an abomination which Islam had come to destroy The author of the poetic narrative was not only left unmolested but was appreciated. For Mr. Nariman thought the legends about the parsimony of Sultan Muhamad Gazni towards Fairda lacked confirmation. Moreover, why should the Parsis confine themselves to the study and recitation of the "Shah Nameh". There were Furamurz Nameh, Borzu Nameh, Kerashasp Nameh, which equally glorified ancient Iran. The important contents of the "Namehs" were recapitulated to him at Quetta by Mr. B. D. Patel, C. I. E., who marvelled at the apathy of Bombay Parsis towards what really mattered in those days. Mr. Nariman went on to show how it was most remarkable and scarcely appreciated by Parsis that the authors of all these "Namehs" or old semi-historic legends, were Moslems. They were all ardent patriots first and followers oo a religion in the next place. Further, it was preposterous in a country ruled by Reza Shah Pahlavi to suggest religious partiality. And yet they heard intermitent reports of conversion of Parsis to slam. Kerman had lately given instances of voluntary abandonment of Zoroastrianis. It was ever so. Finally, the speaker suggested that the funds collected by the Kutar brothers, with the help of enlightened men like Dr. R. M. Mistri and Mr. Solicitor Sabiar, be sent over to Persia for the education of the uneducated or be utilized towards raising a memorial to the late R. D. Tata. The gigantic commercial enterprise of the leader of industry had momentarily overshadowed his love for his community which found expression in an astonishing number of unadvertised ways.

MADURA SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT REFUSES TO EXPRESS OPINION.

MADURA, June 21.

Some Tamil Nadu Volunteers responsible for the Local Satyagraha movement met Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar at his residence here and had informal conversation with him regarding the movement. It is understood Mr. Iyengar told them that as the head of the All-India Congress Committee he could not take any steps or even express opinion before the A.I.C.C. decided what it should do. The volunteers are said to be determined to carry on the movement more vigorously.—A. P.

Colonel Cooke-Collis (Belgaum) has been appointed Brigade-Commander of the Eleventh Infantry Brigade.—Reuter's Special.

INTIMIDATING EGYPT

SIR AUSTEN CORNERED.

SAKLATVALA'S SEARCHING QUESTION

Sir Austen Chamberlain made a statement on the Egyptian situation in the House of Commons in mail week.

For some time, he said, the Egyptian Army had attracted the attention of a section of Egyptian politicians. The aims of this section were to increase the existing numbers of the Army and the strength of armaments and to convert it into a weapon at the disposal of one political party.

These objects were a matter of great concern to H. M. Government. The defence of the Suez Canal was one of our vital interests and the protection of foreigners in Egypt one of our obligations and we could not permit our task to be complicated by the presence of a potential hostile force such as there was good reason to fear the Egyptian Army might become if subersive influences were allowed full play.

SIRDAR QUESTION.

Some days ago the War Committee of the Egyptian Parliament published its recommendations to the Chamber of Deputies, including the raising of the establishment of the infantry battalion, the increased strength of the artillery, the acquisition of numbers of machine guns, and the cancellation of the budgetary credit for the Sirdar.

The British Inspector-General of the Egyptian Army was at present Acting-Sirdar or Commander-in-Chief, and the object of the recommendations in question was to transfer this office to the Minister of War.

The party in power would, as a result, be enabled to exercise for its own purposes unchecked political influence over the Army.

Sir Austen then referred to the Note sent on Monday to the Egyptian Government.

"In the Note, he said, "was set forth our views that the whole question was one in which Egypt and Great Britain were both interested, and which could properly form the subject of an agreed settlement.

"We are ready at once to open negotiations for this purpose, but until agreement has been reached we must insist on the maintenance of the safeguards which past experience has shown to be effective."

Efforts were, he said, being made to foment excitement, and the warships had been sent in the belief that their presence would exercise a restraining effect on those disorderly elements which constituted the danger to the lives and interests of foreigners.

SIR AUSTEN QUESTIONED.

Mr. Clynes: "I do not rise to question at this moment the policy of sending warships while an agreement is being sought, but I would like to ask whether at some early date papers may be laid so that the House, if it so desires, may have an opportunity of discussing the policy of the Government."

Sir Austen thought it would be more courteous to the Egyptian Government to await its reply.

In reply to Commander Kenworthy, who asked why it was necessary at this stage to send three super-Dreadnoughts, the Foreign Secretary said he had given the reason. He hoped they would prevent the possibility of untoward incident, which could not but react to the disadvantage of Egypt and would be regretted by all.

Mr. Saklatvala asked the Foreign Secretary to "explain to the House why the control of the Egyptian Army by the representatives of the authorised Government of Egypt is supposed to be more obnoxious than the governmental and political control of the armies of Great Britain, France, or America by their respective Governments."

Sir Austen answered that it would not be convenient to enter into an argument upon the subject, nor would it serve the interests of a friendly settlement.—"Daily Herald."

WEEKLY BULLETIN OF CITYS HEALTH

During the 25th week of 1927, i.e., the week that ended on 18th inst., the total mortality 453 was 53 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 18.1. These figures compare favourably with those for the 25th week of 1926 when the mortality was 590 and death rate 23.9 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1926 when the average mortality was 572 and death rate 23.9.

Out of the total deaths, 118 were among infants under one year of age; 12 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Smallpox caused 24 attacks and 19 deaths.

Plague caused 3 attacks and 2 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 303 as against 330 for the 25th week of 1926 and 330 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1922-1926).

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

TARIFFS AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE—THE WAR SPIRIT—TEXTILE INDUSTRY—THE SYSTEM OF BOUNTY—BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

BY KRISTODAS.

Among the many interesting questions of the International Economic Conference which were considered at the last session of the International Economic Conference at Geneva was one relating to Tariffs. All these Conferences are off-shoots of the League of Nations which were provided for under one of the clauses of the now discredited Versailles Peace Treaty. It was one of the pet notions of President Wilson, who was inveigled into signing the Peace Treaty and practically yielding up of his 14 points on the assurance probably that the idea of the League of Nations when realised would give flesh and bones to his vision of world peace. There were the Big Four, representatives of England, France, Italy and Japan, amongst them being men like Mr. Lloyd George and Monsier Clemenceau. These men were playing their game boldly and it did not matter much to them what principles were sacrificed or what treachery was practised to the memory of hundreds of thousands who fell in the war fighting for what, they were given to understand, was going to the last war in the history of the world. Unfortunately, the League of Nations did not come to realise the vision of President Wilson and became, so to speak, a close preserve of all the Big Four nations who got in it a powerful lever for keeping up Imperialism and justifying even all its bare-faced and naked excesses. Superficial attempts were made to show to the world that these International Conferences were going to translate into action the spirit of the true peace, but as a matter of fact all of them had but one vision viz., that of cementing the foundations of the bigger countries and tightening their hold over their colonial Empires. At the same time, no quarter was given to the smaller subject nations or even small independent powers.

THE WAR SPIRIT.

What is wanted with regard to all such reforms is not a change of heart, but this change does not appear to have come about. Thus a Conference was held sometime in 1922 in Washington to consider the question of the reduction of armaments and a good deal was made of that conference and the so-called pacific intentions of the big nations like England, France and the United States. Some resolutions, were, also, passed which were acclaimed as ushering in a new dawn with regard to international relations. All those resolutions, however, have ended in smoke and the particularly aggressive policy of Great Britain with regard to China has given a lie to all those professions of peaceful intentions and pacific policies which British statesmen made at the time. What happened with regard to armaments is going to happen with regard to Tariffs, for after all both of them are factors of the same world problem. Wars are waged by Tariff as well as by armaments and if there is going to be a check on one there should be a check on the other also. You cannot completely abolish wars from the world as long as a single big nation is left in an armed state and with high walls of Tariff on its frontiers. The hypocrisy, however, which characterised the show at Washington 5 years back will characterise again some future show with regard to Tariffs. The last session of the International Economic Conference was not, in any sense, an official Conference of the Governments of the world. It was only attended by experts in a sort of individual capacity, but my suspicion is that this Economic Conference itself was held as a sort of a feeler to see how the different nations would respond to the idea of the removal or reduction of Tariffs, etc. The question of Tariffs was discussed at great length and several people expressed themselves piously in favour of their removal or their reduction as several people had done with regard to the armaments some years back. Nothing, however, can come out from such discussions or resolutions till the spirit behind the League of Nations undergoes a radical transformation.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The Government of India are trying to explain away the gravity of the refusal of His Excellency the Viceroy to see a deputation from the Millowners' Association on his visit to this City next month. I fear it cannot be explained away like that. His Excellency could very well have extended his visit by one hour without any dislocation or disturbance of train services. As a matter of fact it is nothing new to have the train services disorganised by one hour. The excuse which has been given for not receiving the deputation of the millowners is much worse than the refusal itself. To make amends for this refusal the Commerce Member is coming down to Bombay to have an interview with the Millowners' Association, though their one demand has been turned down from now, viz., that the matter should again be referred to a Tariff Board. The essential thing is either the Government of India should be converted to the view of the millowners or the latter should ask them to pass certain legislation for the benefit of the Industry through the Legislative Assembly though they may not themselves be in favour of such a procedure. The enquiry made by the Textile Tariff Board is pretty nearly complete and comprehensive and the differences were with regard to the interpretation to be put upon the facts disclosed and the statistics presented as also with regard to the methods of relief. Thus, for instance if a district is famine-stricken, some people may advocate digging of a tank, some may suggest laying of a new railway line, some may propose raising of an embankment for irrigation purposes while others, like Mahatmaji, may advocate a greater use of the spinning-wheel. These would be different methods of relief, though all have admitted the fact of there being a famine. There might be, however, another class of people who may not admit even the existence of famine, just as I remember the instance of one leading Indian State in Kathiawar who when faced by the expected advent of one of our best social workers for the distribution of famine relief blankly expressed their surprise at any people supposing that there was famine in the State. Similarly there are differences as amongst the members themselves with regard to the methods of relief, though they all three of them admit that there is a necessity for relief. But the Government choose to plough a lonely furrow by practically declaring that there is no necessity for relief and by therefore, turning down both the alternative proposals and accepting only one minor recommendation viz: the removal of import duty on stores and machinery, which, however, is expected to work for the benefit of British manufacturers As matters stand thus, the millowners can very well take up the majority report, add to it some of their further suggestions and press it for adoption by the Assembly and by the country at large. A further reference to a Tariff Board may cause interminable delay and may be followed by the same result viz: a curt refusal on the part of the Government to do anything for the country.

THE SYSTEM OF BOUNTY.

The Tariff Board in their majority report have suggested a system of bounty for encouraging the production of yarn of higher counts. This is one of the present handicaps of the Indian cotton mill industry that its production of yarn of higher counts is not much. It is this factor which comes in the way even of a finer cloths of Lancashire making its way insidiously into this country. If our mills can spin higher counts yarn they will be able to utilise it for finer cloths and will thus be able to oust Lancashire completely from this country, just as already the imports of grey goods from Lancashire are severely curtailed. There appears, however, to be one defect in this recommendation which will prevent the mills from taking advantage of it, even though it may be finally accepted. The recommendation is that "a bounty of one anna per pound or its equivalent on yarns of 32s and higher counts based on the production of an average of 15 per cent of the total working spindleage in a mill in British India." Now where a mill is spinning finer yarns not more than 15 per cent of its total production it will get the full benefit of this scheme, but supposing a mill spins 50 per cent finer yarn of its total production or say produces only finer yarns it will be getting only 15 per cent bounty and not as it should be, full bounty on its whole production of finer yarns. This defect may well be remedied. Unfortunately, the President of the Tariff Board has objected to the proposed bounty as he considered it as an artificial stimulus which is neither necessary nor desirable. I do not understand why this particular form of encouragement should be deemed artificial, because, for the matter of that any extraneous help in a form of medicines or bandage or even nursing given to a sick man is artificial and yet we do not leave a sick man to his fate as some wild tribes of the Sahara Desert are supposed to do and place him the sands of the sea just to recover or die as his nature directs him to do. We therefore, cannot sit with folded hands declaring as artificial stimuluses all State aid and State encouragement and leaving in the meanwhile the cotton textile industry at the tender mercies of powerful competitors from other countries which have not got any such squeamishness about the help they render to their own indigenous industries.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

This is one of the hardy annuals which are cropping up every now and then when our leaders or ourselves are depressed and are in search of weapons to fight British Imperialism. The resolution was passed at the last sitting of the All-India Congress Committee, I believe, at the fag end of the session when people were in a hurry to depart for their respective homes and no one had time or disposition to consider this serious question. I myself once favoured the idea of a boycott of British goods and even now think that something can be achieved if a proper organisation is set on foot I, however, thing now that objections of Mahatmaji to such a course are very sound and tangible and I myself advanced certain reasons sometime back why in a way such a propaganda might prove dangerous to the Khaddar propaganda. What at present the country may well devote its attention to is Khaddar alone. It means a boycott of all foreign cloth which woul be more practical, more honest and more in the interests of the country than a policy of the boycott of British goods. This latter would lead to a relation in the beyond of foreign cloth and hence a relaxation in our efforts to make Khaddar popular and successful. There are also objections of Mahatmaji on higher ethical grounds, and so far as I know Mahatmaji still holds those views. The best possible help, therefore, the country can give at present to the textile industry is to create a Khaddar atmosphere which will not exclude the use of consumption of mill cloth by specially the the poorer classes and by those who may not have still been converted to the Khaddar cult. On the other hand, the millowners can advance the cause of the textile industry by putting forward definite views of their own before the Legislature and the country, making the best efforts for popularising mill cloth throughout the country opening out export markets (though if the home market is sufficiently developed there will hardly be any necessity left for exports of mill cloth outside) giving an assurance that any big demand which might be created in the country will not be followed by an increase in the prices and also by an assurance that Labour will not have its wages cut down. In this connection I am tempted to give here a quotation from that magnificent book of Henry Ford To-day and To-morro.':—

"But when any one attempts to run a business solely for profit and thinks not at all of the service to the community, then also the business must die, for it no longer has a reason for existence. The profit motive although it is hoped to be hard-headed and practical, is really not practical at all, because as has been explained, it has as its objective the increasing of prices to the consumer and the decreasing of wages and therefore it constantly narrow its market and eventually strangles itself."

A valuable thought for several of the troubles and difficulties of the cotton textile industry!

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

Messrs. Langley & Co., have issued the following report under date 20th Instant:—

AMERICANS:

Over the week, values for July and October Contracts in New York show a nett decline of 20 and 19 points respectively.

Opening with a sharp break of 1|2 Cent, the action of the market during the week has been very similar to the previous week, except that prices have not recovered to the same extent. Following the drop of 1|2 Cent occasioned by beneficial rains in the drought sections, prices have partially recovered on reports of weevil activity backed up by bullish statistics. The strength of the statistical position has again been brought into prominence, firstly by the large U.S. consumption for May which amounted 633,000 bales v. 619,000 bales in April and 517,000 bales in May 1926 bringing consumption from this quarter since the beginning of the season to 5,971,000 bales, viz., half a million bales in excess of last season's consumption for the same period; secondly by the large Spot sales in Liverppol and thirdly by the world's Spinners' takings of Americans, which for the week under review total 326,000 bales as against 250,000 bales for the previous week.

A recent official report regarding the Mississippi flood situation, which still is, and likely to remain obscure, states 2,165,000 acres upon which 1,028,000 bales were produced last year, have been inundated in the recent floods, and that as the result of these floods, 500,000 acres have been planted with corn at the expense of cotton. It is further stated that between three and four hundred thousand acres of long staple cotton planted after the first flood, have been reflooded.

Both the floods and the drought, however, have for the time being into the past and interest now is being centred on the boll weevil, the appearance of which according to the cabled advice of our Liverpool correspondents, is fairly general. The actual cable reads as under:—

"Boll weevil everywhere but damage small." while another of our friends cables:

"Crop outlook critical but present weather more favourable market strength emanates from large consumption and fear of boll weevil."

While it is impossible at present to form any idea as to the ultimate damage from this pest, the fear alone of boll weevil damage, which as we knew from past experience can assume very serious proportions, will in the meantime undoubtedly prove a sustaining influence upon prices.

As against the bullish factors which we have enumerated above, the cotton belt, as a whole, according to the recent Government reports has laterly experienced better weather, the last report being summarised by our Liverpool Agents as 'mostly favourable' and the previous one as 'slightly favourble'. Also some private condition estimates have been increased, Miss Giles, being the most recent revision to hand estimating a condition of 75 per cent v. 72 per cent previously estimated. As we have previously stated, however, without the necessary data, percentage values are partically of no significance and are unlikely to carry any weight just at present.

While it would appear that some fresh definitely bullish crop factor is necessary to occasion any further material improvement, we cannot help feeling that the general outlook is sufficiently bullish as to eliminate the probability of any important decline. Accordingly, we prefer the constructive side of the market.

BOMBAY:

Since writing our last Report, we have witnessed a very satisfactory commencement of the monsoon, and well distributed rains in the Central Provinces and Berars were responsible for a fair amount of selling on up-country accountry in the earlier part of the week. Pressure from this quarter, however, was well absorbed, mostly by speculative interests, and values have again firmed up in sympathy with Americans.

Japanese Exporters have been small buyers of contracts and Actual, but outside offtake generally has been disappointing, while local demand has also been only moderate.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.

London, June 1.

SILVER.

The tendency of prices has been to be quietly steady during the week. Renewed weakness in the value of the yen caused some purchases on China account. Orders to buy have also been received from the Indian Bazars, though often at limits too low for executions. America has generally been disposed to support the market. On the whole supplies have been sluggish.

The following extract is from the North China Herald dated May 7th last:—

"That Hankow is being brought to a most dangerous pass by the Communists commandeering silver is shown by the account of a resident who returned last Friday. All the Chinese shops, he says, are shut. Stocks of rice are declining to a very low point and no more is arriving, as the farmers refuse to bring in foodstuffs which they can only sell for the Red Government's paper money, which no one trusts. There is no coal and although there is quite a remarkable quantity of cargo waiting to be exported, it cannot be moved, as, again, no one will accept the paper notes. Any coolie found with so much as a silver dollar in his possession is severely punished."

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered in the week ended the 25th ultimo:—

IMPORTS.

U. S. A.	£ 50,997
Mexico	122,964
Other countries	20,087
	£194,048

EXPORTS.

Austria	£ 26,100
British India	33,265
Other countries	19,972
	£ 79,337

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

V. H. A, GANNY.

CALCUTTA, June 18.

JUTES:—The period under review presents a remarkable abrupt rise in speculative counters Howrah and Clive Jute Mills. The speculative scrips after opening steady improved being backed by a gradually improving Hessian market. Towards the close though the finished commodities did not record a further rise, Howrah and Clive, owing to immense bear covering jumped up to 54|10 and 45|8 being a little easy towards the close quoting 53|8 and 45|2 respectively. There does not appear to be outside support but the future position presents a very encouraging outlook and hence anybody would be considered bold if he entertains pessimistic view in this section. National is steady at 33|14. Small value scrips Birla, Hukumchand registered a rise of one rupee closing steady at 15|2 and 11|4 respectively. Presidency had steady buyers in the region of Rs.12. Among the higher priced stocks no considerable turn-over has taken place and the values are nearly unchanged. Auckland closed 340, Lansdowne at 325, Orient 210, Cheviot at 346 and Reliance were firm at Rs: 88|4. Given a further toning up of the fabrics, the share market will remain steady and it would be quite in fitness of the general improving trend of all the allied markets if the market in future registers a further rise. The following dividends are declared:—

Caledonian 40, Delta 40, Cheviot 15, Lothian 30 and Orient 15.

COTTONS:—There is nothing worth recording in this section except Dunbar which opened steady rose to Rs. 230 and closed at Rs. 224.

COALS:—This section was neglected except for few dealings in the Burrakur Coal round Rs. 16. The tone is steady.

TEA SHARES:—A moderate turn-over resulted at slightly changed rates. Simgton and Seliapara had a rise of about 10 and 50 points respectively. Darjeeling and Cachar garden scrips were in demand while sellers were scare. The tone is steady.

BANKS:—This section is totally neglected. The Imperial F. P. and Country. were last dealt in at Rs. 1488 and 370 respectively.

GOVT. SECURITIES:—Practically a very small volume of business was put through in this section. The market expects a further reduction in the Bank rate this month. The tone is dull but unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS:—The readers of our review will be gratified to note steadily improving market in the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. Since the market was R9 we were with all confidence advising the soundness of the Concern and to-day we are tempted to observe, our advice was not ill sought by our constituents. This week the market has touched 15|8 closed a shade easier at Rs. 15|2.

Bengal Iron Co., Ltd., a Sister Concern presents a good outlook for investors and fair turn-over of the scrip is chiefly responsible for a rise of one rupee this week. Practically this scrip has come in the market this week and optimists should turn their attention to this Concern. Practically Bengal Iron and Indian Iron and Steel have monopolised the attention of the market this week under review. Burn and Co. had buyers and improved to Rs. 291. Bengal Telephone were easier on profit taking closed at Rs. 13|2. Titaghur Paper after touching to Rs. 4 last week had a good enquiry and buyers were willing to pay Rs. 4|8 but no transaction is reported in the absence of sellers.

TEMPLE ENTRY FOR THE UNTOUCHABLES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has become lately quite a fashion to express sympathy for the removal of untouchability. Every body in these days poses as a reformer though his reforming zeal is not based on the rights of man. Untouchability must go, they say, because it increases the number of Non-Hindus and diminishes the numerical strength of Hinduism. It also is talked against because the untouchables come in the way of the political aspirations of the touchables.

Sympathy based on these selfish utilitarian points is not naturally strong enough to purge Hinduism of this plague. Not having the spiritual force to firm this social evil the Hindu Sabhawallas, Congresswallas and men of their ilk are satisfied with a show by means of platform talks and journalistic flourishes against untouchability. They believe that these long yarns will be as effective here as the Charka yarn is supposed to be by Mahatma Gandhi in winning Swaraj.

The Mahad Municipality was a believer in this doctrine when it passed the famous resolution declaring "Chavdar Tank" open to all irrespective of caste. They did not expect that they would have soon to face Dr. Ambedikar at Mahad.

In the case of the newly erected temple at Fanaswadi the same thing has happened. It was triumphantly announced that the temple was open to all Hindus. Those who announced thus, of course, thought that the touchables would get credit for their reforming zeal without being treated. But they counted without the host. On the evening of Sunday the 12th instant after reading in the papers that the new temple is to be open to all Dr. Ambedkar with one of his friends visited it. Some one reported his entry into the temple to a priest who created quite a scene over the matter. Thus it has been again proved that such announcements are mere lies spread to get a good name for the so-called high class Hindus.

Those who are not prepared to recognise the human rights of the so-called untouchables and look to more expediency, should not try to deceive themselves and others. One can understand honest orthdoxy, but hypocricy is contemptible.

—Yours etc.

ANTI- UNTOUCHABILITY.

SPREAD OF JAIN PHILOSOPHY.

(From a Correspondent.)

BIKANER, June 20.

Mr. V. M. Shah, the well-known Jain philosopher and reformer has been pressed to accept the presidentship of the 8th session of the All-India Sthanakwasi Jain Conference to be held at Bikaner After the Bikaner Sangh having agreed to fulfil the condition put forward by him a month ago, when he was first approached viz., that the Sangh collect two lakh's of rupees from Bikaner and Eight lakhs from the whole of India, to enable him to start a Jain Mission or Virsangh for the renovation and spread of Jain philosophy and religion through several departments viz., a cheapest weekly paper in three editions, training college hostel and institute for creating higher priesthood, (thinkers and authors) with a view to make up the whole amount. It has been decided to hold the conference earlier, on Vijayadashmi. Great enthusiasm prevails. Sheth Milapchandji Baid, has undertaken to provide for all expenses of the Session. Sheth Bhairudam Setha, president of the Bombay session and the Banthia Naloo and other families are working enthusiastically for the collecting of substantial amounts from amongst themselves for the literary department of the mission. Mr. Durlabhji Tribhuvan Jeweller of Jaipur volunteered to work as personal Secretary to Mr. Shah and to collect one lakh of rupees from friends. Mr. Zawre exhorted Bikaner Jains and through them numerous admirers of Mr. Shah, who were long since pressing him to give up his retired life. to hasten to seize the opportunity of materializing their long cherished wishes.

CONVICT'S BID FOR LIBERTY

RANGOON, June 20.

A daring attempt by three convicts in the Andamans to make a dash for liberty is reported. The trio, one of whom was undergoing a 31 years' sentence for dacoity and murder, started in an open sampan on a five day voyage, in May. After experiencing a series of misfortunes, they were ultimately compelled to look for help to those who were apparently out to secure them. The men have been lodged in the cells of Kambuk Police Station.—A.P.

MAYOR OF BANDRA HONOURED

THE YOUNGEST AND THE FIRST BACHELOR PRESIDENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

Jupiter Pluvius seems to have taken a short respite in order that the Mayor of Bandra may be duly and cordially congratulated on a triple triumph. The Bandra Town Hall was packed to overflowing with the numerous friends and admirers of Mr. Leo Rodrigues gathered to honour the new President. Among the distinguished guests were the Very Rev. D. D'Sa, Rev. Dr. L. Raymond, Rev. Frs. Le Tellier, J. Remedios Santos, J. J. Dias, Dr. and Dr. Mrs. D. A. D'Monte, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fereira, Messrs. Hiralal Desai Dabolkar, Patil, Ratnagar, and Rajabally

Dr. S. S. Batliwala, the Mayor of the "Urbs Prima in Indis" was proposed to the chair. The address contained in a mahogany casket mounted with silver, and illumined on silk was read by Prof. J. F. R. Almeida. The address in setting forth the admirable qualities of their honoured guest referred to him thus: "During the six years that you have been a conneillor of the Municipality you have laboured with unflagging zeal and energy to gain experience in Municipal matters, and to acquire an insight into the numerous Municipal problems that require urgent solution. You have thus in spite of the many obstacles that have beset your path, piled up a record of public works of merit and utility."

Then Dr. Batlivala in handing over the casket hoped that the address would serve as an heirloom to his family and an incentive to his children. Here most of audience indulged in a laugh and this made the Doctor remark that he remembered that Mr. Rodrigues was a bachelor, but he hoped that his friend would take the hint.

THE BEST PILOT.

Mr. Hiralal Desai then rose up on the platform and in short and pleasant eulogy depicted Mr. Rodrigues as the best pilot to steer the airship of Municipal administration through a non-stop flight of three successful years. He, however, hoped that Mr. Rodrigues would sooner embark on the ship of matrimony and not remain in single blessedness.

Mr. E. D'Silva and Mr. P. D. Patil paid glowing tributes to the popular and energetic President. Lastly Mr. J. R. Athaide gave the palm to their honoured guest for having secured in his Presidential capacity the triple distinction of being the youngest Mayor on record, the first lawyer and the first bachelor President of the Bandra Municipality.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala then delivered his meed of praise of a young man who from his very youth had been blazing a trail and was now the leading citizen of Bandra. He too concluded with a fervent hope that Mr. Rodrigues would soon tie the nuptial knott.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Mr. Leo Rodrigues, the principal guest of the evening was received with applause when he rose to reply. "Thanking the gathering for their kindness and sympathy towards him and for the eulogies of the speakers, he proceeded to lay out his programme for the triennium. The water supply question, he hoped would be favourably dealt with by Dr. Batlivala when it came before his Corporation. As regard the other schemes he declared that his policy would be not so much to launch into Herculean schemes as to help up and restore the affected parts of Bandra so that it may hand down to his successor a healthy Bandra. He next touched upon what he termed a note of discord and referred to the Rs. 80,000 of arrears recoverable as taxes from the public. He however expected the co-operation of the public in collecting this large amount.

Finally, though he admitted that he had the misfortune of being in single blessedness and was able to devote more of his time in the service of the city, yet he hoped that the triennium would bring his a solution of the quandary he was in.

After Khan Bahadur Antia had proposed a vote of thanks to Dr Batliwa and the gathering were served with refreshments, the function ended happily.

JOINT ELECTORATES

INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S VIEW

CALCUTTA, June 21.

The Committee of the Indian Association has submitted a report setting o their views on the question of communa representation with special reference Bengal.

The report challenges the decision of th All-India Congress Committee stating th certain patent facts, namely percentage voters, numerical strength of adult popul tion interest in public welfare and soc service and contribution to the public chequer had not been duly considered. T Association is opposed to communal rep sentation and the principle of joint elec rate is advocated without any reservat of seats. If, however, public opinion, mands a compromise on the basis of re vation of seats, they are prepared to cuss the proposals on merit. If reser tion of seats is decided upon, it is ma tained that it cannot be based on popu tion basis. The whole question, the re says, has special importance to Bengal the suggestions put forward are acce Bengal for all practical purposes will controlled by Muslim community in future. And having regard to facts, say this is bound to affect prejudi the growth of Indian nationalism in province. They finally suggest a joint ing between the Congress, the Hindu M sabha and the Muslim League.—Free

Important Notice

THE excellent quality of B.S.A. Bicycles has established for these machines a world-wide reputation, and has led other manufacturers to advertise and sell cheaper machines as being "B.S.A. Pattern."

The public are warned that bicycles sold as "B.S.A. Pattern" are not the products of B.S.A. Cycles Limited nor are they in any way connected with genuine B.S.A. Bicycles.

Every genuine factory-built B.S.A. Bicycle bears the Company's Trade Mark, as illustrated, on the steering head, and the Three Piled Rifles are stamped on all the important parts, such as the cranks, pedals, hubs, seat pillar, etc. The letters "B.S.A." are also incorporated in the design of the chain wheel. Look for these when purchasing a bicycle advertised or sold as a B.S.A.

B.S.A. Bicycles carry the B.S.A. 50 years' guarantee.

This transfer is clearly marked on the steering head of every genuine B.S.A. Bicycle, and the Three Piled Rifles are stamped on the hubs, pedals, cranks, etc. It is a guarantee of high quality and reliability.

B.S.A. CYCLES LTD. - BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
(Proprietors—The Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd.)

GET THIS GREAT REMEDY FOR
SCALDING PAINS

YOU ought to know the cause of the scalding pains which torture you when you try to pass water. You would then choose De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills in preference to any other remedy.
The passage of urine should be painless. When it seems to scald or burn, you should suspect kidney trouble. There will probably be other symptoms such as pain in your loins, cutting and tearing pains when you pass water, just as if there were small splinters of glass in your urine. Let your urine stand for a little while, and you may notice a sediment like sand or gravel. Don't wait any longer. Go to your nearest chemist and get a box of De Witt's Pills, they cost very litte and the first dose will do you good.

Ask Distinctly for
De WITT'S
KIDNEY AND BLADDER
PILLS
See You Get This Package —None Other is Genuine.

Contain no Animal Fats or Harmful Drugs Made by Machinery..Never Touched by Hand

Will he fall in the Fight?

All life is a fight. Germs of illness are constantly attacking your child.

Many children go under simply because they are not properly nourished—they are unfit to face the fight.

That is why you must give your children Virol, which contains just those vital foods which strengthen *resistance* to the attacks of illness. Virol is the great life-saving food.

School Children need VIROL

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London. W.5. England.

PRIMAPHONES
PORTABLE MODELS.
Built of solid Teakwood Polished in Oak, Walnut or Mahogany Finish, fitted with Double Locks and Leather Covered Handle, and protected with Nickelled Metal Corners. Equipped with all Steel Powerful Silent running Motor, Improved Clear Mellow Tone Sound Box, and Improved Tonearm with amplifying Internal Horn.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on request.

Sole Distributors—
BOMBAY PHONO & GENERAL AGENCY.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

"FORTUNE INDICATOR"
or your purified horoscope brings always good fortune, success in all undertakings, gives good results of your future life, fulfils all desires, frees from all diseases, prevents all premature deaths, drives out all evil influences of the evil planets and begins your best lucky days etc., etc. No need of consulting any astrologer regarding your future. Because all the nine planets will be purified only by performing GRAHA JAPA one crore of times for each planet to drive out their evil influences. Send Rs. 2/8 only for your purified horoscope and see its wonderful results. Furnish birth time or time of writing the letter.
JANMA PATRIKA OFFICE,
P.O. CHODAVARAM, Dt. Vizagapatam. (S. India.)

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT IN ALIBAG TALUKA

(Continued from Page 6.)
the Pen and the Alibag Talukas suffer a loss of several thousand rupees.

UNJUSTIFIABLE INCREASE.

In my letters on the present second revision settlement of the taluka which appeared in "The Bombay Chronicle" from time to time between April 1925 and May 1927, I have shown how the rates of assessment sanctioned by Government more than thirty years ago in first revision being already too high, the new rates in second revision are not justifiable. I have given instances of agriculturists whose profits of agriculture have been hardly better than what they were at the first revision, and I can still give several other instances, if necessary, to prove my point. Section 107 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code permits enhancement of former rates in revising assessments of land revenue in proportion to the profits of agriculture. I have shown how the rise in prices of unhusked rice, the principal product of the district, is not a proper plea for enhancing the rates, since the rise in prices has been uniform in the case of all articles of consumption, and the agriculturists have to pay high prices for the articles which they do not produce but necessarily require. I have also shown how the high prices paid a few years ago by some Bombay seekers of pleasure-haunts for lands in villages near Bombay, do not prove that the value of land has increased, as there is no demand for such land any longer. Gardening in villages north of Alibag is a proved failure. I have clearly proved how the value of rents has not increased, as owing to the vagaries of the monsoons and other causes the outturn of crops is rarely satisfactory, and the rents are not fully recovered. My statements were never contradicted. Replies to questions in the Legislative Council showed that the attention of Government had been drawn to the letters in "The Chronicle."

COUNCIL FLOUTED.

Shortly after the Collector's first notification the landholders of the taluka met at Alibag and appointed a Committee to draft the forms of petitions to be presented to the Collector by the different villages. About two hundred petitions were submitted, but the authorities found no reason to modify the Settlement Officer's proposals. When the rates sanctioned by Government were announced by the Collector in July, 1926, contrary to the express orders of a former Government resolution, the landholders again met to consider the situation. Resolutions protesting against the action of Government and appointing a Committee to take necessary steps in the matter were passed. In the interview which the Hon. Mr. Rieu, Revenue Member, granted me at Alibag last November, it was agreed that a memorial should be presented to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council, and it would be considered sympathetically. The memorial was presented, but the reply was disappointing. In March last the Legislative Council passed a resolution recommending the postponement of the levy of increased assessments. A fresh petition was presented to Government to give effect to the Council resolution and postpone the levy of the increase in assessment in Alibag Taluka, but to no purpose. Permission for a deputation to wait on His Excellency the Governor was requested but was not granted

It will be seen that the Committee's "No-Tax Campaign" has this interesting history behind it. There is, therefore, no wonder that it should draw the attention and sympathy of Maharashtra and other provinces. I may say that Government will use all the measures at their command and recover the whole increased revenue before the close of the revenue year on 31st July next, but the people seem to be determined to carry on the campaign even next year.

INTER-CLASS COACHES IN TRAINS

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association was held at the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay, on the 15th instant at 5.30 p.m. under the chairmanship of Mr. Meyer Nissim when the following resolutions were passed:

A letter dated 28th April, 1927, from Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai requesting to move the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities for the introduction of inter class compartments in all through trains. This was considered and it was resolved to request the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, to introduce inter class compartments in all through trains as far as practicable.

2. It was resolved to send a letter of protest to the Railway Board that inspite of the promise given by the President of the Railway Board to fill a future vacancy in the Board by an Indian. A vacancy which was recently occurred was filled in by an European instead of an Indian.

3. It was resolved to send a strong protest to the Corporation regarding the revised question of fares suggested by the Committee.

4. The question of free luggage was discussed in the meeting and it was resolved to form a sub-committee consisting of the President, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Messrs. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, M.L.A. Jehangir Bomon Behram, Jivraj G. Nensey and Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat to see Agents of both the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways to discuss this question and settle it in such a way as would be beneficial to the public as well as railway companies.

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

(Continued from page 6.)
higher, but the average rates are correspondingly brought down by considerable lower rates for coal. Again where there is sea competition the M. & S. M. & S. I. Railways rates are in many cases as low as 3.4 pies per ton per mile or .126 pie per maund per mile for bulk of the traffic such as rice from Shalimar to Calicut and other Malabar ports, the rate in this case being Rs. 0-14-9 or Rs. 0-14-0 per maund for 1400 miles. But inspite of the low average rate for coal and also low mercandise rates for places where there is sea competition it is seen that the average rates for general merchandise are 8.42 pies on the M. & S. M. and 10.30 pies on the S. I. Ry and 6.02 pies on the B. N. Railway.

The one inevitable conclusion is that the traffic at the non-competitive points is being taxed very heavily. Even the enhancements in these average rates have been very heavy since 1914-15. Thus the policy of the Indian railways today is to get the highest possible rates where there is no competition and to lower the rates unreasonably where there is sea competition and the deficiency on the latter is made good by a rise in the former. This system of rates making creates discriminations and often long haul rates are found lower than short haul rates e.g., rates for rice from Calcutta to the South are cheaper in some cases than the rates from Orissa stations to the South, although the distance in the case of the former is greater than in the case of the latter.

(To be Continued.)

A JAIPUR GIRL SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

(From A Correspondent.)
JAIPUR, June 17.

The 10th Anniversary of Seth Nandkisorji Shri Ram Girl School, Bissau, Jaipur was celebrted last week. During last 10 years 2,482 Girls have been trained in this School. The present strength of the school is 76. The Study of Bhagwatgata is compulsory. The girls are taught sewing and knwitting as well as tailoring. The hand spinning and embroidery works are also taught. Slates and books are supplied free of charges by the Proprietor of the School, Seth Ramjee. Since last last year the school is been affiliated to the Nationtl Women's University of Allahabad. This year five girls are going to appear for the Vidya Vinodini Examination.

After the adoption of the report the Girls were presented with vessels and clothes by Mrs. Shree Ramjee. The School mistresses and servants were also presented with clothes .

The Head mistress Gangadewi addressed the audience on "Women's Education and Social Reform." Mrs. Shree Ramjee then spun on the Charkha for half an hour by way of encouragement to the students to learn the art. The Honorary Secretary Mr. Ramswaroop is an active man and takes a keen interest in the cause of Women's Education.

MOTH AEROPLANE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 21

A Moth D. H. 9 which is employed on civil aviation work, being one of the two machines in which Messrs. Leete and Stark flew from London to Delhi last cold weather, arrived in Calcutta yesterday with Captain Veteh, Pilot, and Mr. Widdicombe, who accompanied him. The Aeroplane, left Asansol at 2-45 in the afternoon. The flight was an uneventful one. The aviators started on Saturday morning, arrived at Delhi in a little over two hours. The machine has been stabled on Ellenborough course, and is already attracting many aviation enthusiasts.—A. P.

The Associated Press is informed that Sir Clement D. M. Hindley Kt., Chief Commissioner of Railways has been elected by the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, a resident member of the Council in India with effect from 1st November 1927, vice Mr. A. A. Inggs, Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, on the completion of the tenure of his office.

As fresh as if purchased in a London Pharmacy.

FRESHNESS in Fruit Saline is very desirable because a Fruit Saline that lacks freshness loses much of its sparkle and still more of its beneficial effect. There is no stale

Burgoyne's Universal Fruit Saline

on the Indian (or any other) market. Every bottle is as fresh as if purchased in a London Pharmacy. Little wonder so many fly to it in times of trouble.

Sold by all Chemists throughout India.

MARIANI TONIC WINE.

Dr. G. GAUNTERLET, Deputy Professor at the Faculty of Medicine at Bordeaux, Director of the Biological Laboratory in the higher study school of Paris, says

"He who has tried Mariani Wine will not stop drinking it."

Can be had of all chemists or from
THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
Grant Road & Girgaum, BOMBAY.

GROSSMITH'S
Shem-el-Nessim Regd
PERFUME
THE SCENT OF ARABY.

You can desire nothing better than this exquisitely fragrant and rare perfume of wonderful freshness and charm.

SHEM-EL-NESSIM VANISHING CREAM.
Preserves the perfect smoothness of the finest skin and, used daily with Shem-el-Nessim Face Powder, will enable you to look your best always—whatever the weather.

You will also enjoy Shem-el-Nessim Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Hair Lotion, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powder, Powder Leaf Books, Toilet Water, Dental Cream, Cachous, Sachets.

From all Chemists and Bazars. Be sure you ask for GROSSMITH'S, the original and only genuine.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors,
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.
Representative:
WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

Price Down Again but quality better than ever!

'JAZ'

PRECISION ALARM

Now Rs. 7 Only

Intermittent Alarm Rs. 7-8

The popularity of this mechanically perfect timepiece has encouraged us to order from our factory the largest quantity ever imported into India by one single Firm.

This quantity order carries price benefits, which we now pass on to the public.

RADIUM DIALS, EITHER MODEL

Rs. 2 Extra.

WEST END WATCH CO.

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

ALL AT HALF PRICES ! !

Original Prices. Rs. 14/- Half Prices Rs. 7/-

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

ct. Rolled Gold Wrist Watches. With guarantee stamps of TEN YEARS. Supplied with fine Silk Strap.

SALE PRICE Rs. 7/- ONLY.

Write to:— SWAN HOUSE P. B. 598, P. T. MADRAS.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'Swarajya'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

For Rates and particulars please write to *Manager, Swarajya, Broadway, Mad*

Sore Blistered Feet

SOOTHED AND HEALED BY ZAM-BUK.

To all sufferers from sore, blistered, inflamed and tired feet, Zam-Buk is a real boon.

After bathing the feet in lukewarm water, rub Zam-Buk freely into the soles, insteps and toes. The refined herbal essences in Zam-Buk soak down the tiny pores, thus healing from below. Raw, chafed and tender skin is quickly soothed purified and strengthened by Zam-Buk; hard growths and callousies on the feet are softened and peel away, while the pain of corns and bunions soon disappears.

Zam-Buk cures hot swollen sweating feet and galled toes, and *grows strong healthy skin* in a wonderful way.

I.Z. 823

Zam-Buk

FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

Re. One per box, or Rs. 2-4 (family size). All medicine vendors. Agents:—Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; Dadha & Co., Madras; Shahani & Co., Karachi.

THE : : : : : ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY : : CHRONICLE :

The Most Readable Sunday Paper in India

SPECIAL FEATURES :—

A BOMBAY DIARY
WIT and HUMOUR
SPORTS and PASTIMES
THEATRE and CINEMAS
HEALTH and STRENGTH
ART and LITERATURE
LATEST FOREIGN and INDIAN TELEGRAMS and NEWS BY MAIL Etc., Etc.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

LOCAL 3/8
MOFUSIL .. 4/0

SINGLE COPY

ONE ANNA

ESTD 1910 Dr. I. M. Mallick's (M.A., M.D., B.L.) 9 Corinthian Bulwer

ICMIC COOKER

OVER 3 LACS ALREADY IN USE WRITE FOR CATALOGUES

ICMIC COOKER CO. 28 Lollrac Street CALCUTTA.

Agents:—MANEKJI & Co., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Cloudy Teeth?

Get Pepsodent—Works Wonders by Clearing Film Coat from Teeth

THERE is a film that forms on teeth. This film can easily be felt by running one's tongue across the teeth; a slippery sort of coating.

Film absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. That is why teeth look dingy and "off color."

Film clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It invites and breeds the germs of decay.

Film is the basis of tartar. And tartar, with germs, is the chief cause of pyorrhea. That is why regular film removal is urged as probably first in correct gum protection.

Most dental authorities urgently advise thorough film removal at least twice each day. That is, every morning and every night.

For that purpose, obtain Pepsodent, the special film-removing dentifrice which leading dental authorities favor. Different from any other tooth paste.

Pepsodent curdles the film, then removes it; then polishes the teeth in gentle safety to enamel. It combats the acids of decay and scientifically firms the gums. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. And meets, thus, in all ways, the exactments of modern dental science.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Almuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

PEPSODENT

The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth

The 'Allenburys' Foods

The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of babies in hot climates. They are germ free, and being simply and easily prepared by the addition of boiling water, their use gives complete independence of doubtful milk supply, and is an absolute guarantee against infantile diarrhœa and cholera.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 — 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 — 6 months and upwards

Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., LONDON

Special Representative for India:

A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.

Mrs......

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

Depilatory Soap

Its application removes al hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even o the tenderest part.

Price:—1 Cake 8 as. 3 cakes Re. 1 12 cakes Rs. 3

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

For terms apply to:—

BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS, 14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar Calcutta

INCREASE YOUR SALES

by advertising

in the BEST MEDIUM in Southern India

The Hindu.

The leading National Daily that commands the LARGEST circulation among the reading public in Southern India and Indian States. *Up-to-date in everything*, and it contains *special Sports cables which are exclusive features to "The Hindu."*

An Annual Supplement is also published every year at the time of the X'mas with useful information on all subjects, for reference at all times.

Subscription: Daily Edition Rs. 42 per annum.

Advertisement Rates on application to—

THE MANAGER, "THE HINDU (Post Box 516), MADRAS.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB FALI LONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.